

# *The* ATHLETIC JOURNAL

MAY, 1927

The College Honor Roll in Track  
and Field

*By John L. Griffith*

The New Basketball Rules

*R. H. Hager*

*Sam Barry*

*E. A. Dean*

*J. Craig Ruby*

*M. A. Kent*

*Ward Lambert*

*Walter E. Meanwell*

*H. G. Olsen*

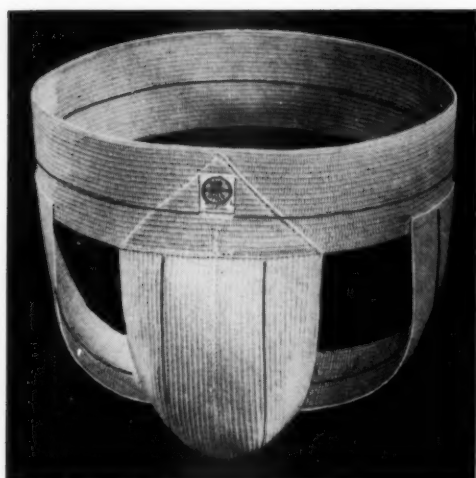
The Ninth Annual Basketball  
Tournament

*By H. O. Crisler*



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## Jockey Strap

## The Contributor's Number

It is intended that every number of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL shall be of value to the athletic coaches and that the majority of the articles will be written by coaches. In other words this magazine is written by coaches for coaches. In order that a large number of coaches may have a chance to tell what they are doing and thinking, the June ATHLETIC JOURNAL is to be turned over almost entirely to the Contributors.

Progress is taking place so rapidly in medicine, electricity, business and, in fact, in almost every line of human endeavor in the present age that it is with difficulty that one is able to keep abreast of the times. Progress in physical education and athletics is comparable to the progress that is evidenced in other things. The athletic coaches eagerly seek for new ideas; they are untrammelled by tradition; they are ready to try most anything not only once but several times if need be to learn what there is of value in it.

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL strives not so much to record events, the news of the day, as it does to chronicle new ideas. It is one thing to report that one great university defeated another in football or basketball but it is far more important that an analysis be made of the human elements involved in the contest; that the ideas of strategy as exemplified in the game be diagnosed and studied and that the effect of the game on the conduct and behavior of players and spectators be studied.

Considerable material has already been mailed the JOURNAL office by coaches and directors but more can be used. If you have an idea for improving the technique of any of the sports, if you have been conducting any new studies, if you have any suggestions for the good of the game, send them to the JOURNAL address. The June JOURNAL will contain these suggestions and others.

## Freak Legislation

Literally hundreds of freak measures and bills are brought to our various State Legislatures each year with the proposal that they be enacted into laws. Not many of these, however, are finally passed. It is well that nearly every one who has a panacea for the ills of society has an opportunity to urge the merits of his remedy. It would be serious if the legislators attempted to force the people to accept and use the prescriptions.

Many people who have not given adequate study to the subject have made various suggestions which are designed to cure the real or fancied ills of athletics. So long as these proposals are not taken seriously little or no harm will result.

## Changes of Address

If any JOURNAL subscribers plan to be away from their present addresses June first they should send their new addresses to the JOURNAL office, otherwise they will not receive their June JOURNALS. If the ATHLETIC JOURNALS can not be delivered to the address given on the magazine, they are returned to the office of publication. A prompt compliance with this request will be appreciated.

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# The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume VII

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Number 9

## The College Honor Roll in Track and Field

By John L. Griffith

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL again presents the men who are on the Track and Field Honor Roll to the athletic coaches. This magazine has never attempted to select an all-American football or basketball team for as yet no method has been devised for measuring the ability of line men, backs, forwards or guards thereby making comparisons and championship selections possible. All-American teams, therefore, represent only individual opinions and the individuals who nominate men for mythical fives and elevens usually are forced to base their opinions on those of others. In the case of the track and field stars it is different. These men nominate themselves by their own performances, which are measurable.

Since it is not yet possible to eliminate the human equation in the measuring of athletic accomplishments there is still a possibility for error, but the chances are that steel tape-measures are about the same in California as in Massachusetts and that the men who use the instruments, by which track and field records are measured, average about the same in degree of honesty and ability in one section of the country as do the officials in other parts of the United States.

The records with which the men on the 1926 Honor Roll are credited have been inspected and approved by the college track coaches. Only records actually made are recognized. It may

*College men who are credited with the best performances in the different events are mentioned on the annual honor roll*

be that a man who ran a close second in a 20.8 seconds 220 yard dash could have beaten a man whose name appears on the Roll with a 21.1 seconds record, however the track rule committee has no way of knowing this and

no doubt learn much by studying the form of the track and field great and by reading about these men.

Already some men have been credited with records which will entitle them to a place on the 1927

Honor Roll, but the best performances are yet to be made. Track history will be made in May and June and some men as yet but little known will write some of that history.

Most of the men who make the next Honor Roll will use the technique or form that is approved by the best coaches. Some of the stars will run or jump or vault in a manner peculiarly their own. Some of these may introduce new ideas that will improve track performances. The coach or athlete with a mind eager to learn, believing that he does not know much about the game, has far more chance of succeeding than the man who is satisfied that he

knows all that there is to know.

Roland Locke, whose name was mentioned in the 1925 Honor Roll with records of 9.6 and 20.8 in the dashes, in 1926 headed the list of honor men—twice running the century in 9.5 and the 220 in 20.5. Locke is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 170 pounds with power and stamina to an unusual degree. He has a smooth,

### The Colleges represented on the 1927 Honor Roll

Leland Stanford	U. S. Military Academy
Southern California	Chicago
Ohio State	Baylor
California	Yale
Michigan	Butler
Illinois	Iowa
Nebraska	Northwestern
Syracuse	Oberlin
Montana	North Carolina
Texas	Iowa State
Miami	New Hampshire
Michigan State	Alabama Poly
Cornell	Oregon
Notre Dame	City of Detroit
Wisconsin	Pennsylvania
Oklahoma	California Tech.
Kansas Teachers	Clemson
Missouri	Princeton
Harvard	

if the man in question some time during the season did not win a race and thus establish a record for himself his name would not appear on the Honor Roll. In this connection due to a typographical error in the rules book, Gillette of Montana is credited with a record of 9 min. 39.4 seconds in the two mile instead of 9 min. 30.4 seconds, which it should have been.

flowing glide with considerable leg drive. Frederick P. Alderman of Michigan State was another sprinter to better his 1925 records and gain a place on the 1926 Honor Roll. Last year he was credited with records of 9.7 seconds and 20.9 seconds. Alderman is a slow starter but digs very hard for the first fifty to seventy-five yards and then coasts for about one hundred yards and digs hard again for the last fifty to seventy-five yards. He has won the majority of his races by this ability to come from behind in the last seventy-five yards.

Still a third man to be represented both years in the honored list is H. A. Russell of Cornell. His record of 9.7 seconds and 21 seconds, made in the 1926 I. C. A. A. A. Meet placed him as one of the country's five best sprinters.

#### The 100 and 220

The names of Hugh Hale, Illinois; Tom Sharkey, Miami; George Hester, Michigan, and J. R. Sweet, Montana, appeared for the first time in the 1926 list and unfortunately only Hester of these men has a chance to make the 1927 Honor Roll. Hale of Illinois is not scholastically eligible this year. Sharkey was graduated from Miami last June, and Sweet, though he had one more year of college competition, was persuaded to leave college and run with a western athletic club.

Hugh Hale is one of the class of

small sprinters. Five feet and seven inches tall, he weighs but one hundred and forty pounds. He covered the hundred yards last season in 9.9 seconds and the 220 in 21.1 seconds. His running is characterized by a smooth and straight arm and leg action. The

illustration shows him "On the Mark" in the accepted starting position.

The following remarks of George L. Rider, Director of Athletics at Miami University, briefly tell of Tom Sharkey:

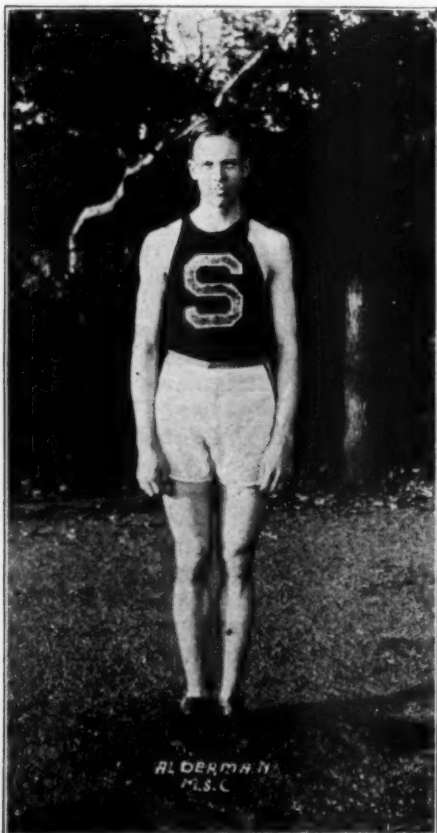
"Sharkey came to Miami without ever having worn a spiked shoe. He was gifted with natural speed, however, and in his fourth year developed into the national A. A. U. 220 yard dash champion. Tom is a man of medium size, of the muscular type. He runs with exceptionally high knee action, and with tremendous arm drive. Beginning as a very poor starter, he developed into an excellent one during his senior year.

"The picture illustrates his usual finish. He was able to collect himself during the last ten yards for an unusual burst of speed at the finish. It may be seen by the picture how he throws his arms in the air and leaps for the tape. I would add, however, that this leap is rather an extended stride and not a complete jump.

"Sharkey was graduated as an honor student at Miami, and was one of the best all-around athletes in the state of Ohio. He was captain of the Miami football team and all-Ohio end in 1925. He holds the 100 yard record of 10.8 seconds in a complete football outfit. He was sprint champion of the Ohio Conference during 1925-26. He equalled the world's record of 9.6 sec-



*Hugh Hale, Illinois*



*Frederick P. Alderman, Michigan State*



*H. A. Russell, Cornell*



*J. R. Sweet, Montana*



onds in the Buckeye Athletic Association Meet at Cincinnati in 1926. He ran the 220 yard dash in the Ohio Conference Meet in 21.1 seconds, two watches timing him at 20.9 seconds.

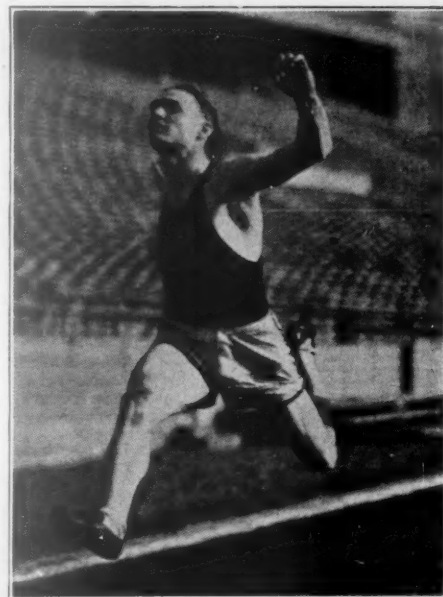
Sharkey is now attending the University of Cincinnati Medical School, and expects to keep in shape and make a bid for the Olympics next year. I feel that Sharkey has not reached his limit, that he should be a better and faster runner next spring than he was last."

J. W. Stewart, Director of Athletics of Montana State University, writes regarding J. R. Sweet:

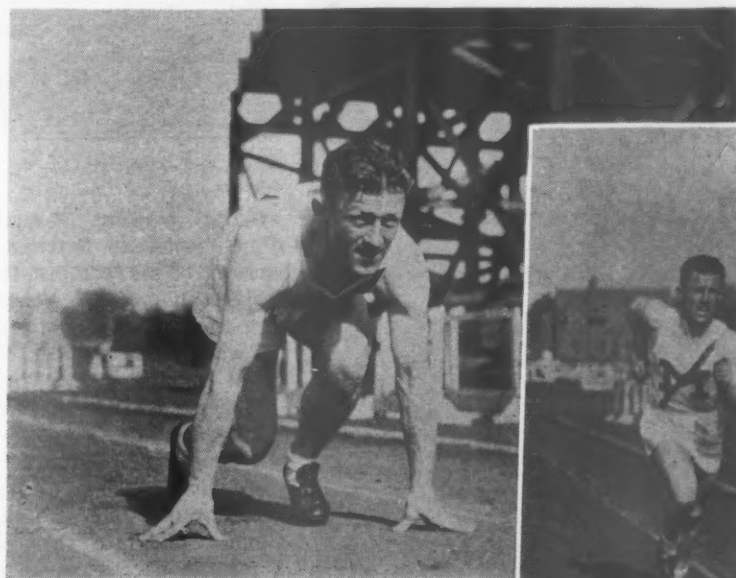
"Sweet came to the University from a small town in Montana, where his best records were 10.4 and 22.8 sec-

onds. Six feet tall and weighing one hundred and seventy-eight pounds, he is larger than most sprinters. Besides sprinting, Sweet could high jump nearly six feet and broad jump over twenty-two.

"He was one of the most consistent runners I have ever seen. In his Sophomore year he ran the 100 four times in different meets in 9.8 seconds. He has records of 21.3 seconds in the 220. Bad weather and soft tracks robbed him several times of good records in the 220. In his sophomore year, he won close seconds in both the 100 and 220 at the National Meet in Chicago. He was Pacific Coast Conference Champion for two years in the 100. At the Conference meet of 1926



*Roland Locke, Nebraska*



*George Hester, Michigan*



*Tom Sharkey, Miami*

he won the 100 easily from a high class field and set a new record of 9.7 seconds. He was leading the field to a new record in the 220 when he pulled a tendon badly and fell off the track. In two years of college competition Sweet holds the distinction of never having been beaten in dual or conference meets in the Coast Conference.

"Sweet had an unbeatable spirit and no handicap was too great for him to overcome. If he got a poor start, or was set, he ran that much faster and would not be denied victory. In a sprint relay race at Seattle last year he overcame a handicap of ten yards against a sprinter who could do the 220 in 22 seconds and beat this man by several yards.

"Sweet was only fair off the marks but steadily improved his starting. He had an amazing stride when in full speed and had a terrific burst of speed at the finish. He ran with full leg

action, used his arms to good effect, and all motion was in a powerful driving action straight ahead."

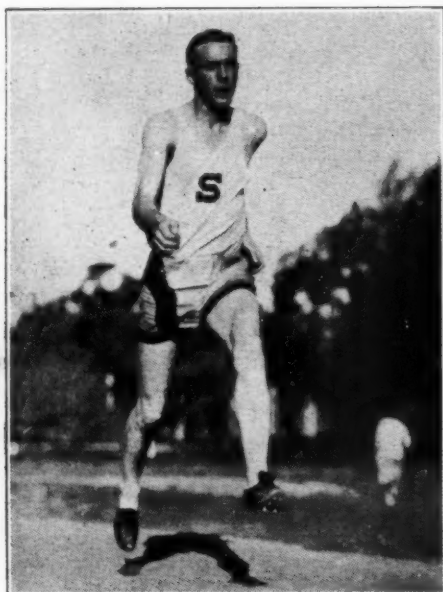
#### The 440 and 880 Races

In the middle distances but three of the ten men appeared both on the 1925 and 1926 honor lists, Kennedy, Phillips and Martin.

Kenneth Kennedy, captain of the University of Wisconsin 1926 track team, won a place on the 1925 roll because of his 48.6 seconds race in the Wisconsin-Michigan Dual. In 1926 his record of 49.1 in the Intercollegiate Conference Meet again brought him honorable mention. He is a strong driving type of quarter-miler.

Hermon Phillips of Butler College improved his record of 48.9 seconds made in the Western Conference Meet of 1925 by a record of 48.7 seconds in the National Collegiate Meet of 1926. Besides holding records in the quarter, he won the mile in the Indiana





*Theodore Miller, Stanford*

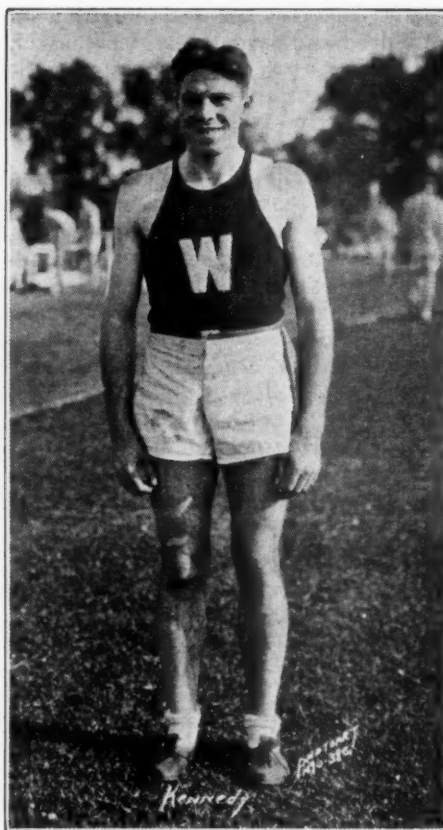
State Meet of 1925 in 4 minutes 23.7 seconds. He is also a broad jumper.

Mr. Eldridge, Assistant Manager of Track at Yale, writes regarding Captain Paulsen: "Since entering Yale, Captain Howard C. Paulsen has been an outstanding and consistent performer in the sprints and dashes, running the 100, 220 and 440 and running anchor man on the relay team. In the season of 1923-24, his Freshman year, he ran the 440, taking first places in the Harvard and Princeton dual meets, his best time being 51.8 seconds. In 1924-25, he participated in B. A. A., N. Y. A. C., Cornell, Yale-Penn-Dartmouth Triangular meets, the Penn Relays, the Harvard and Princeton meets and the Intercollegiates, running the 220, 440 and on the relay team. That year he had as teammates two great sprinters—Bayes Norton and Charlie Gage. He was second to Gage in the Yale-Penn-Dartmouth meet (time, 50:0 sec.), second to Gage in the Yale-Princeton meet (time, 49.2 sec.) and second to Gage again in the Yale-Harvard meet (time, 48.8 sec.). Paulsen took fourth in the Intercollegiates of that year, but attained his finest form when in the Yale-Harvard-Oxford-Cambridge meet he defeated Gage although he was in turn nosed out by Stevenson of Oxford (time, 49.2 sec.).

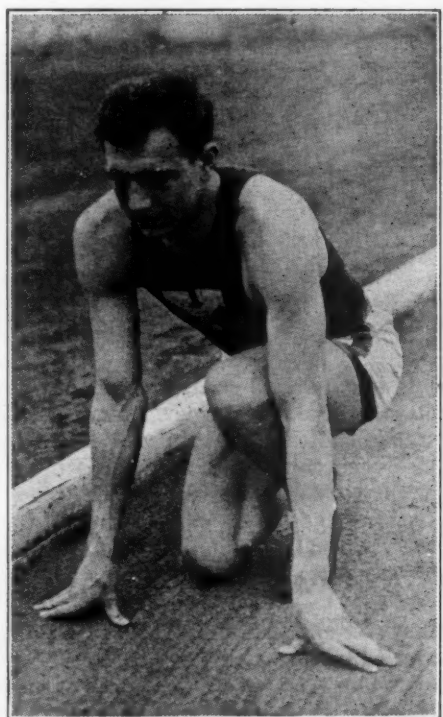
"In 1925-26, Paulsen had an excellent year, running almost entirely the 440. Again he took fourth in the Intercollegiates, his best performance of the year being in the Yale-Penn-Dartmouth Triangular meet which he won in the time of 48.7 sec."

Regarding Alvo Martin of Northwestern, Frank Hill, Coach of Track writes:

"Martin is a native of Nebraska



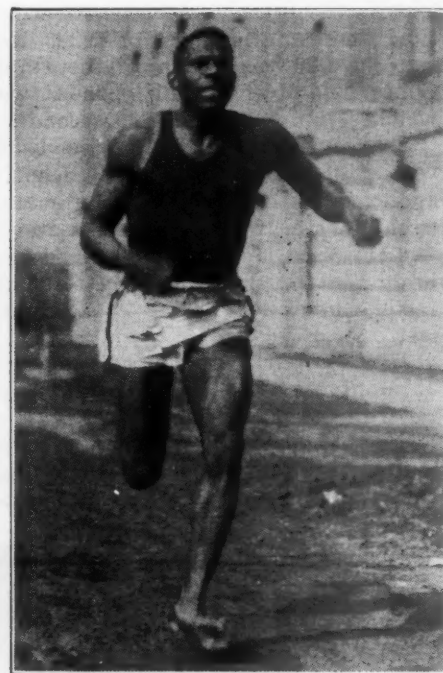
*Kenneth Kennedy, Wisconsin*



*Howard Paulsen, Yale*

having come to us from Cortland in that state. He was a little older than the average college youth when he matriculated at Northwestern, having spent some time in the service of the United States Navy during the World War.

"Martin was a runner of a particularly powerful type. He had a highly



*Cecil Cooke, Syracuse*

strung nervous temperament combined with an extremely slow heart action. This combination was probably responsible for the fact that during the first two years of competition it was necessary for him to run at least one hard race in an afternoon before reaching his best effort in a later race.

"Probably his greatest performances were the two last efforts of his college career, that of winning the National Collegiate race at Chicago in 1 minute 51.7 seconds, over a course that was later found to have been measured short, and that of winning the National A. A. U. championship at Philadelphia in 1 minute 53.3 seconds a few weeks later.

"His two greatest indoor performances were at the Illinois Relays while running anchor on the two mile team. In the first instance, he overcame a lead of more than thirty-five yards, which was held over him by Reinke of Michigan, which he cut down to a matter of less than one-half foot at the finish; and his great effort to overtake Kimport of the Kansas Aggies, who started at least fifty yards ahead of him in a race of the same distance two years later. Martin missed by a matter of inches in his effort to win this race, and was timed by two or three coaches at 1 minute 54.2 seconds. Martin is now married and preaching at Otoe, Nebraska. Still competing under the colors of the Chicago Athletic Association, he looks forward to being a member of the Olympic team in 1928."

Cecil G. Cooke of Syracuse was easily one of the country's four best quarter milers in 1926. He led J. A.

Burgess of Georgetown and Oliver Proudlock, Syracuse, to the tape in the fast time of 48.8 seconds in the I. C. A. A. A. Meet. J. N. Watters of Harvard won a place in the 880 by his time of 1 minute 55.8 seconds in the I. C. A. A. A. Meet of 1926.

R. C. Williams, whose best record was 1 minute 56 seconds in the 1926 Ohio Intercollegiate Conference Meet, made the honor roll in his senior year. Of him, A. E. Lumley, Track Coach at Oberlin writes:

"R. C. Williams did his first running in the spring of 1918 as a student of Wooster (Ohio) High School. In 1921 he won the Ohio Class B high school half mile in 2 minutes 8 seconds.

"He entered Oberlin College, ran the mile his sophomore year (1923) winning six out of seven starts. In his junior year he ran the half mile winning the majority of his races. In his senior year he took fourth in the Ohio Conference Cross-Country Meet and won all of his 880 runs. He ran practically all in 2 minutes flat or under. He won the Ohio Conference 880 in 1 minute 56 seconds which was a new record. He also ran in the mile relay team.

"He is 5 feet 9½ inches tall and weighs one hundred and forty in running condition. He runs with a fairly long easy stride and with excellent judgment of pace."

#### The Long Distances

In the long distances of the ten men selected in 1925 as having the best records, only one appeared in the 1926 Honor Roll. Tibbetts of Harvard, who in 1925 won the I. C. A. A. A. two mile in 9 minutes 26.6 seconds, won the same event in 1926, though in a

trifle slower time. JOURNAL readers will remember the remarks of his coach which appeared last year in the March issue, "Technically the running action of Tibbetts is flawless; his body angle right, arm action proper, and his foot lift behind very slight, all of which tend to make his running expend the least possible effort. He has oceans of stamina and a most remarkable finish to all of his races. I believe he is the peer of all the previous collegiate distance runners, from two miles up, and I also think that he will prove as good as any mile runner yet produced in America."

Victor Chapman, University of Wisconsin, two miler headed the list of all two mile runners in 1926 by winning the Intercollegiate Conference Indoor Meet in 9 minutes 26.4 seconds. Chapman ran in very good form, with a full free stride and good arm work.

Clinton Loucks, Syracuse, placed second to Willard Tibbetts of Harvard at the Intercollegiates in 1926. Loucks has since been incapacitated.

Of Galen Elliott who headed the milers with a record of 4 minutes 21.2 seconds, R. A. Fetzner, Athletic Direc-

tor at the University of North Carolina writes:

"Galen Elliott—age, 20 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 155 pounds, is a member of the Junior class at the University of North Carolina. Elliott was listed on the JOURNAL Honor Roll for his performance in the Southern Conference Championship Meet in which he established a new Conference record of 4 minutes 21.2 seconds in the one mile run.

"According to a preliminary compilation of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL, June 18, 1926, this was the best reported from any college meet in the United States. The record performance in the mile was the culmination of a steady improvement in the race throughout the entire season of 1926, in which all of his races had been under 4 minutes 30 seconds.

"Elliott is a smooth runner with a powerful though easy stride. His arm action is rather high and, perhaps individual, though it is very effective. His leg action is true with a medium knee lift and very little "kick-up." He runs well relaxed and with a good body angle.

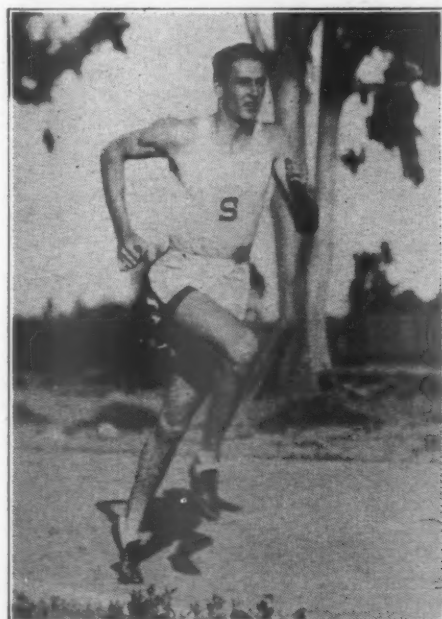
"Considering the fact that Elliott did not run under 4 minutes 40 seconds in his freshman year, his performance in establishing a Conference record of 4 minutes 21.2 seconds in his sophomore year deserves recognition and proves that hard work and conscientious training, coupled with an ambition to excel, is a splendid formula for a track athlete.

"A newspaper quotation of the Conference Mile Run:

"Taking the mark for the mile run,



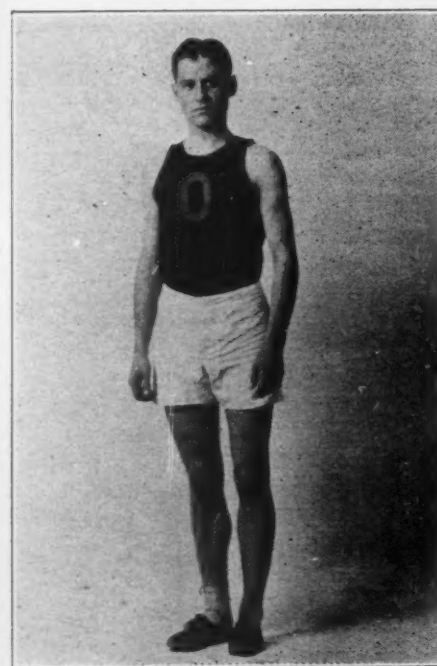
Alvo Martin, Northwestern



William Richardson, Stanford



Hermon Phillips, Butler



R. C. Williams, Oberlin





*Galen Elliott, North Carolina*

as one of several favorites, Galen Elliott, lanky Tar Heel miler, ran one of the headiest races ever seen here. A Maryland runner raced to the front in an effort to draw the other runners into a fast half, but Elliott paid no heed to this hoax and settled into his own pace. The half went in 2 minutes 6 seconds, with Elliott in third place, but he pulled up and took the lead on the back stretch of the third lap. He steadily increased the lead and maintained an even pace, never faltering in his steady stride, finishing fifty yards ahead of the field in the record time of 4 minutes 21.2 seconds.

"In addition to his performance in the Conference mile, Elliott came back fifty minutes later and took third place in a gruelling two mile race which was run in the rain and on a flooded track.

"During the cross-country season of

1926 Elliott proved his ability as a versatile performer, by winning individual honors in the Southern Conference Cross-Country Championship held at the University of Georgia."

J. W. Stewart, University of Montana, says regarding A. S. Gillette, who was placed second in the Honor Roll of mile runners and fifth in the list of two mile runners in 1926:

"Gillette came from a small town in Montana, where his best record as a high school student, was 4 minutes

and 40.2 seconds in the mile. His build is frail but wiry. He is twenty-one years of age, is five feet, nine inches tall, and weighs only one hundred and twenty-four pounds.

"He has shown remarkable development since coming to college until in his junior year he holds the Pacific Coast records in both the mile and two mile runs. He set both these records in one day with a rest of forty-five minutes between races. He is also National Intercollegiate Champion in the two mile run.

"Gillette is good at other distances besides his specialty, the mile. He has run the 440 in 51 seconds, the half mile in 1 minute 56 seconds. He shows greater promise this year than ever, and it is believed that he can set a new intercollegiate record in the two mile.

"Gillette has a fine sense of pace and can judge his quarters so accurately that he rarely pays much attention to his competitors. He has a terrific sprinting finish on the last 220 of either the mile or two mile.

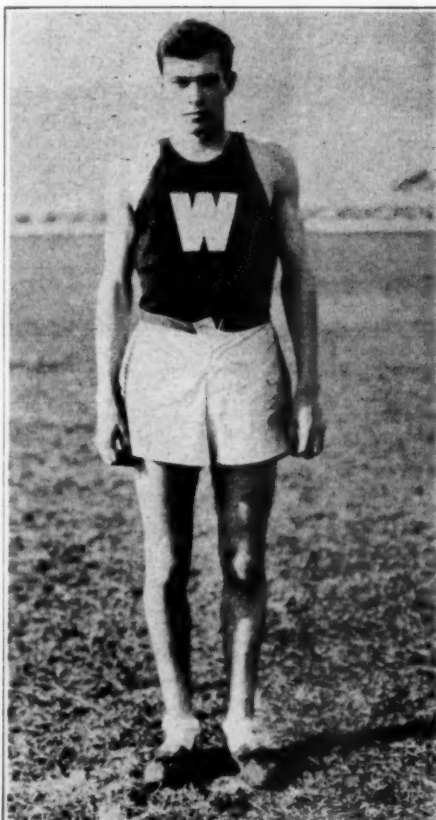
"He seems to run without effort. He has a medium stride, runs close to the ground, and has a natural flowing motion. He does his best work when handled easy. He does not require half the work the other men need.

"He is a consistent year around trainer and has no bad habits of any kind. He is a high grade student, is one of the most popular men in school, and actually works his way through college. His record for last year as given in the rule book was wrong. He should be entitled to a record of 9 minutes 30.4 seconds instead of 9 minutes 39.4 seconds."

Knute Rockne, Director of Athletics



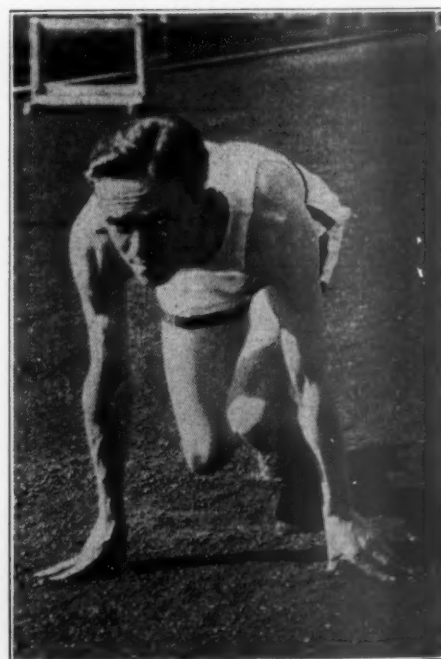
*Judge of Notre Dame*



*Victor Chapman, Wisconsin*



*Tibbetts of Harvard*



*A. S. Gillette, Montana*





*Raymond Conger, Iowa State College*

at Notre Dame says of Judge:

"Judge has a fairly good sprint in the finish but he won most of his races last spring by his ability to sprint 300 yards, which is farther than most men can sprint. He won the Intercollegiate State mile in 4 minutes 24 seconds and he hopes to go even better this year. His high spot will be the National Collegiate Meet again. Judge's strongest points were fine lung capacity, fine heart, and lots of life and bound in his legs."

Robert Simpson, Track Coach at Iowa State College writes regarding Raymond Conger:

"Raymond Conger, Captain of the Iowa State College Track Team and Missouri Valley Conference Champion in the 880 yard run, mile run, both outdoors and indoors, and also the Missouri Valley Conference Cross-Country Champion and record holder, is an ideal type of runner. He is tall and rangy and has a very easy style of running, that is, he runs with seemingly very little effort. He has very little kick-up behind, and when he wants to sprint, he uses his arms and shoulders to get the most benefit out of them, in other words, he uses lots of arm pull. He possesses exceptional courage and true running form even when fatigued."

"Conger usually wins his races by letting his opponents set the pace until the last lap or even waits until they hit the back stretch of the last lap, or it may be, until they get into the home stretch and then he uncorks a terrific sprint which is practically unbeatable."



*Clinton Loucks, Syracuse*

"I believe that Conger is the fastest man in the Missouri Valley Conference from the 440 up to the two mile. He ran his quarter in the mile relay at the Illinois Relays this year in 50.2 seconds after having run the mile in the medley relay which Iowa State won."

"He is the type of man that every coach likes to get, a willing conscientious trainer, with no bad habits."

Paul Sweet, Track Coach at the University of New Hampshire re-

marks regarding the form of Fred Peaslee:

"Peaslee was not a graceful runner. He ran close to the ground in a rather crouched position with a bounding stride. His arms were carried high and he shifted his weight from one side to the other as he ran. He seemed to be pushing himself all through the race but looked no more tired at the end than after the first quarter. He was never able to develop a fast finish but could maintain a pace throughout the race that discouraged all but the



*Fred Peaslee, New Hampshire*



*Clarence West Stanford*

very best of his opponents. His success was due to extraordinary strength, endurance and determination."

#### The Hurdles

The country was full of good hurdlers in 1926 as a glance at the lists would indicate. Four men tied for fifth place in the highs and three for fifth in the lows, thus making fourteen different names. One man only, Guthrie of Ohio, appeared in both the high and low lists.

Charles D. Werner by his record of 14.7 seconds in the Illinois-Michigan Dual won third place in the highs. The photograph shown in these pages is hardly characteristic of Werner's true running form in the high hurdles. A man would find it difficult to run a high hurdle race under fifteen seconds, as Werner has done, if all the hurdles were cleared in this manner. The picture shown of arms and legs is good, but the body, of course, is too erect.



*Charles D. Werner, Illinois*



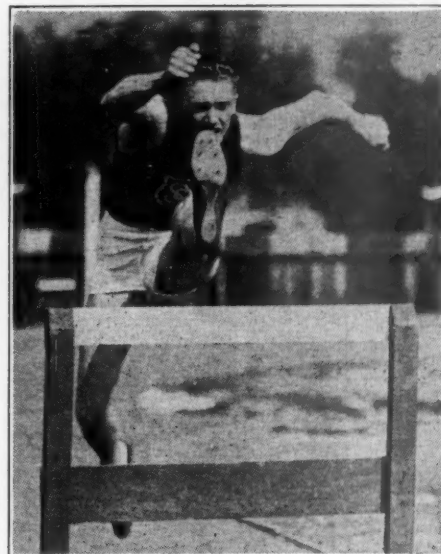
*Ralph Tuck, Oregon*



*Ray Wolf, Pennsylvania*



*Wright of Texas*



*Clifton Reynolds, Southern California*

Werner might be considered to be of the ideal hurdling type, being tall and supple and carrying 185 pounds. He has also the necessary stamina to carry well through the 220 low hurdle race which he has run in 23.5 seconds.

Dean C. Cromwell, Track Coach, University of Southern California writes:

"Ideally built for a successful hurdler, Clifton Reynolds of the University of Southern California has become through competition one of the leading high barrier runners on the Pacific Coast if not in the nation today.

"Reynold's development is proof for my theory that champions can never be developed by working alone. All last season Reynolds ran side by side with Leighton Dye, National Intercollegiate and National A. A. U. champion. It was by studying Dye's methods in running 14.6 seconds four times last season, in trying to keep up with the champion and in working hard that Reynolds became in one season a great hurdler—great enough to establish a new Pacific Coast Conference record of 14.8 seconds in winning a heat at that meet last year. The finals were won by Dye in 14.9 seconds with Reynolds second.

"Reynolds is tall and rangy with long, lanky legs which mark him as the ideal type of high hurdler. He stands 6 feet 2¾ inches in height and weighs 165 pounds. His legs are 34 inches long and he has an easy, powerful stride. He is only 21 years of age.

"Not naturally supple, Reynolds has developed this asset through long hours of work. He is now extremely limber and has quick leg action.

"Reynolds is a left footed hurdler. By that I mean he goes over with the left leg extended forward. He is lightning fast in clearing the barriers and





*Kenneth Grumbles, Southern California*

is a capable sprinter between the sticks."

Clyde Littlefield, Track Coach of the University of Texas, has had excellent success in the development of his hurdlers. After the form is mastered he stresses speed between hurdles. Many of his hurdlers have won their races because they knew how to sprint over the last hurdle. The picture of Wright, shows perfect arm action and excellent body bend, but back leg dragging.

D. L. Holmes, Coach of the Track Team at the College of the City of Detroit writes of Edward Spence:

"Edward Spence started his athletic career at Western High School, Detroit, in 1922. As he had no track coach at Western, where there was little interest in track, he became city and state interscholastic hurdle champion, without hurdle form. When he came to us in the fall of 1924, he had no idea of the number of steps to the first hurdle, always having to check or take a long step to get it. He also had to take a ten to twelve foot jump between hurdles to get his stride right. In 1925 I trained him more in sprinting than in hurdling. In 1926 I started him sprinting, then hurdling. For the National Collegiate Meet in 1926 I had him run 440, never letting him run over five hurdles.

"Spence is twenty years old and now a Junior in college. The secret of his success is the lightning snap of the lead leg to the ground. He ran the lows in 23.5 seconds although he can not run a 220 dash in less than 22.5 seconds."

Of Ray Wolf, Lawson Robertson of the University of Pennsylvania writes: "Wolf was an athlete of the hurdle type—tall, well built and speedy. He came to the University of Pennsylvania having had some experi-



*Cuhel of Iowa*

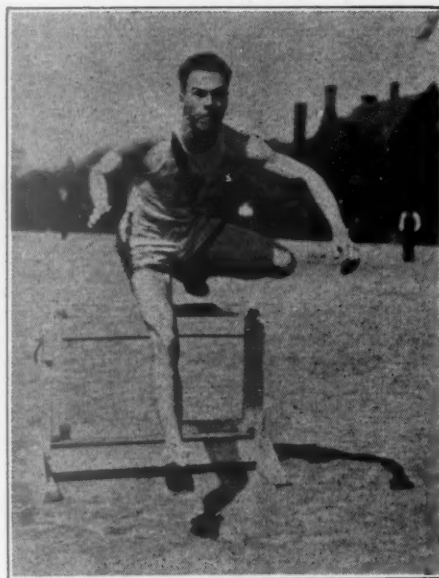


*Leighton Dye, Southern California*



*Ben Taylor, Oklahoma*

ence as a sprinter, but developed into a first-class hurdler. He was somewhat erratic in his high hurdle form having a tendency to be over-anxious in clearing the first three obstacles



*Edward Spence, College of City of Detroit*

thereby losing form by topping the hurdles too frequently.

"At the Intercollegiate Championships last year, he specialized in the low hurdles alone, and was defeated by one yard in the record time of 23.4 seconds by Grumbles, of Southern California. The record, however, was disallowed because it was stated by some of the officials that the contestants were aided in part of their journey by a wind. My opinion, however, is that such assistance was negligible and that Grumbles should have been allowed the record."

#### WEEMIE BASKIN

Weemie Baskin, '27, Alabama Polytechnic Institute "Auburn," is 6 ft. 3 in. in height, and weighs 180 pounds. He is competing in his third year of intercollegiate track. Although he has specialized in the high hurdles, he has been a consistent dual meet scorer in the low hurdles, shot, discus, javelin and high jump. In the last four dual meets he has



*Weemie Baskin, Alabama Poly.*





*Dick McRae, Stanford*

scored 84 points. He holds the Southern record in the 120 yd. high hurdles—14.6, and the Southern Conference record—15 flat, made in a heat, and equalled in the finals.

#### The Jumps

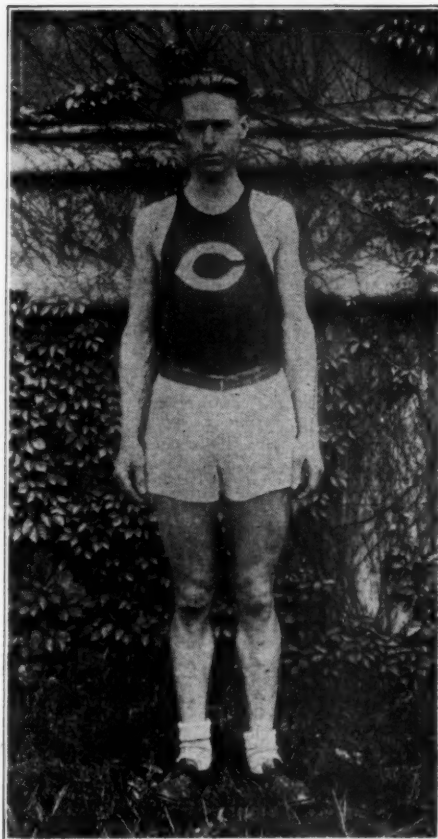
Again in the jumps of the ten men selected for the 1926 honor roll, but one man "Pete" Wallace has the distinction of appearing on the 1925 and 1926 lists.

"Wallace, a really consistent broad jumper, was always good for 23 feet and has hit the 24 foot mark several times. In his style he employs the hitch-kick which is not uncommonly found among good broad jumpers. Wallace always claimed that his best jumps were obtained if he slowed up slightly, relaxing his muscles in the last three steps of his run preparatory to the spring. He also claims to have been able to perform better if little or no jumping were done in the two days preceding the day of the meet."

#### The Pole Vault

In a comparison of the records in the pole vault of 1925-26, we find three of the five men went above the best record of 1925. Barnes (California), Harrington (Notre Dame), and Carr (Yale), with 13 feet 8 inches, 13 feet 3 inches, and 13 feet 3 inches were all better than McKown of 1925 with a record of 13 feet 2 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. The close-up of Harrington as given by Knute Rockne will be of interest to JOURNAL readers.

"Harrington improved his form somewhat last year, though in his sophomore year he had vaulted twelve feet nine. He had never vaulted before coming to Notre Dame from the Cathedral High School at Indianapolis. He depended almost entirely upon a fine pendulum swing, with very little

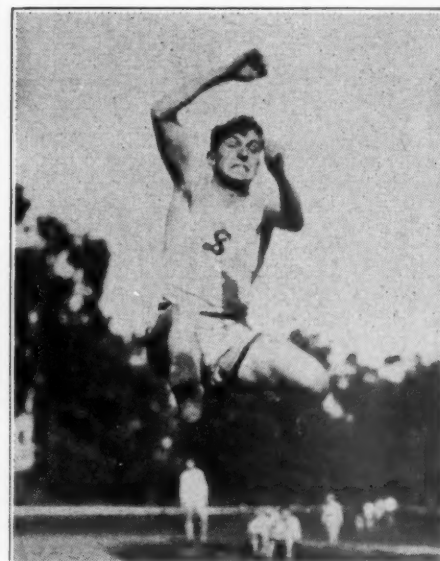


*Anton Burg, Chicago*



*Haggard of Texas*

pull up. His take-off was always perfect and he found that he was able to vault about eleven feet six inches of pole on account of his height; his take-off was a little bit farther back than usual, somewhat like that of



*Sidney Meeks, Stanford*

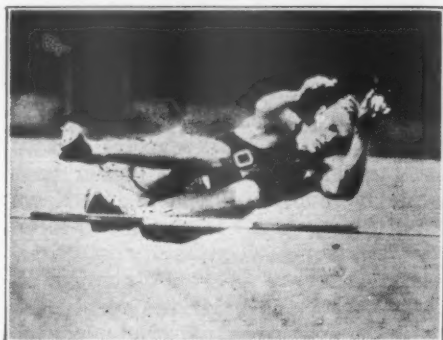
Hoff, the Norwegian vaulter. Harrington was a left handed vaulter and had some difficulty in always being able to finish up face at bar, but he had a very fine throw, way up at the top."

L. K. Richards, Track Coach of Clemson Agricultural College writes of Ross O'Dell: "Ross O'Dell of the Clemson College Track Team, last year, his first year of varsity competition, won the pole vault in the Southern Conference Meet at Chapel Hill, N. C., and placed second in the National Intercollegiates at Chicago with a vault of 13 feet.

"O'Dell weighs 170 pounds and has a very small waist and lightly built legs. He carries most of his weight in his shoulders and arms. His skill in vaulting may be attributed mostly to his skill in taking off. He approaches the take-off with a run of about forty-five yards, carrying the pole nearly horizontal but with the point slightly elevated. He attains his maximum speed as he approaches the take-off, jabs in the point without a hitch, and snaps into a "giant swing" with such



*Pete Wallace, Illinois*



Anson, Ohio State

force and spring that even at his greatest height he occasionally shoots over the bar on his back, with his arms fully extended. His natural tendency is to go over the bar in this way. He is gradually overcoming this, however, and this year he is jack-knifing over the bar with his arms flexed enough to give him a good push-away. He shows promise of attaining greater height this year.

"Besides his ability as a pole-vaulter, O'Dell is a good man in all field events. He has broad-jumped 22 feet, and high-jumped around 6 feet. He also is fair as a shot putter and discus thrower."

"Sabin W. Carr, '28, Captain of his Freshman team, is perhaps the most outstanding athlete Yale has had in years. He was prepared at Hill school where he starred in two events, the javelin and the pole vault. During his Freshman year he continued to excel in both events, stressing the latter in which he went through the year undefeated winning first place in the Hill, Andover, Harvard, and Princeton dual meets attaining a height of 13 feet 7-8 inches (Princeton Meet).

"Season 1925-26: The Indoor season again found Carr winning new



Harrington of Notre Dame



Sabin Carr, Yale

laurels, gradually attaining unquestioned supremacy in his event with the exception of the Norwegian—Charles Hoff. In the B. A. A. meet, Hoff set a New World's Record of 13 feet 1½ inches, Carr was second with 12 feet 10 inches. He won the event in the Yale-Penn-Dartmouth, the Princeton and Harvard meets as well as the Intercollegiates in which he set a new record of 13 feet 2 inches.

"Season of 1926-27: This Indoor season marked Carr's true ascendancy as a vaulter. In the B. A. A. meet he set a New World's Indoor record of 13 feet 7½ inches (since Hoff's records had been discarded). Not satisfied with this—in the N. Y. A. C.



Ross O'Dell, Clemson

games he vaulted higher than Hoff had ever done indoors and set an unquestioned new record of 13 feet 9¼ inches."

### The Weight Events

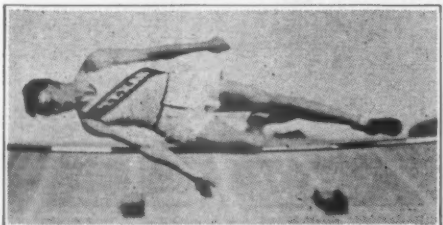
Quite different is the story in the weight events. A majority of the men whose names were listed in 1926 were also in the 1925 Honor Roll. As detailed studies of their form were given in THE JOURNAL of 1925, mere reference will be made at this time. In the March issue of 1926, the style of Houser was discussed by Dean Cromwell. Houser, winner of the shot at 49 feet 2¾ inches and the discus at 151 feet 5/16 inches in the last Olympics headed the lists in both events in 1926, being credited with a 50 feet 7¼ inch put in the Pacific Coast Conference Meet and a 158 feet 1¾ inch throw in the Stanford-Southern California Dual Meet of 1926. The May, 1926, issue contained a most interesting discussion by Walter Christie, Track Coach at the University of California of Gerkin. The June issue of 1926 published a detailed account with pictures of Kuck's form, whose put of 50 feet and 6¾ inches rated him as the country's second best shot-putter, and whose throw of 214 feet and 2⅞ inches made him by seven feet the best javelin thrower of 1926.

Carl Biggs, Syracuse, Hammer throwing, Intercollegiate Champion, won first place at the fifteenth annual championship track and field meet, of the I. C. A. A. A. A. at Harvard last May, with a throw of 161 feet 9½ inches.

Ralph C. Wolf, Track Coach at Baylor University, writes: "Jack Taylor has the ideal build for a discus thrower. Six feet and four inches tall, he weighs over two hundred and ten pounds when in training, is well-proportioned and very powerful. His



Robert King, Stanford



Shepherd of Texas



hands are very large which insure a firm hold on the discus.

"His form differs very little, if at all, from that generally used by the leading throwers in collegiate circles. He uses the free-arm swing at the start, facing the direction of the intended throw with both heels touching the edge of the circle. He also starts with the left side toward the direction of his throw, or in the same position in which he would be on his first step were he using the former method. In starting facing the front, the left foot crosses over in front of the right and is short. This is necessary on account of the length of his legs. This first step is an easy, relaxed movement and is started when the right arm is on the backward swing. His body is leaning slightly forward from the hips. The right foot then crosses the left a little, about a foot in front of the left. A quick pivot is then made and the left foot is placed to within about two feet of the front of the circle. This allows him to get a long, hard pull on the throwing arm without going out of the circle on the reverse. On the reverse he usually lands within an inch or two of the edge of the circle

with his right foot. At this point his form differs a little in that he does not stop there. Instead of maintaining his balance by leaning forward, with left leg and left arm assisting by being outstretched to the rear, he continues by hopping on the right foot and completing another turn, working back to the center of the circle. The movements are easy and his body is relaxed until the pivot has been made. He starts his forward drive then from the right leg, assisted as much as possible by a pull of the left foot, a swinging of the left arm away from the right, and a throw of the shoulders forward. The swing of the right arm terminates with a whip across the chest.

William Fleming, First Lieutenant Infantry, Intelligence and Publicity Officer at West Point writes:

"Orville M. Hewitt, a cadet of the first (senior) class at the United States Military Academy, has had an exceptionally fine athletic career, particularly in football and track. From Wilkesburg (Pa.) High School, Hewitt went to the University of Pittsburgh, later to West Point. At all three schools he holds the record for the hammer throw, his best mark being 154 feet 7 inches. In practice this year Hewitt has repeatedly gotten over 160 feet.

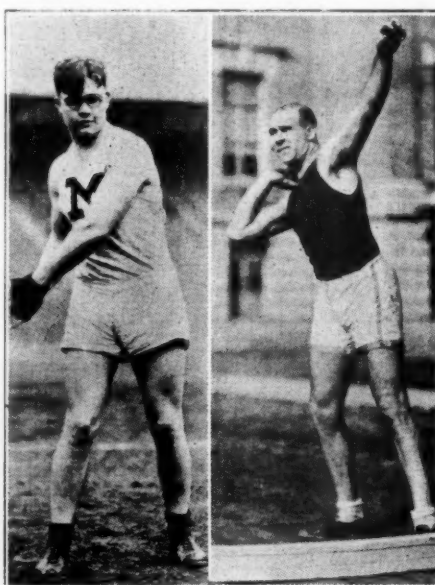
"A discussion of Hewitt's form in throwing the hammer, reveals several interesting points. He uses a light high top shoe with a single spike under the ball of the foot. This not only gives a secure and firm grip, but provides also for a minimum resistance to turning. Hewitt uses only a double turn. He seems to get as much speed with two turns as most men do with three. The extra space left after the two turns, is used up by the reverse which no one else seems to use.



Shively of Illinois



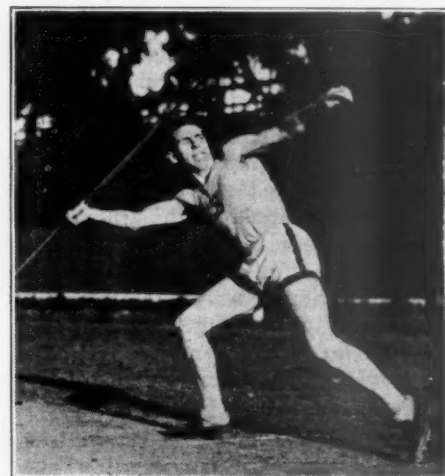
Northrup of Michigan



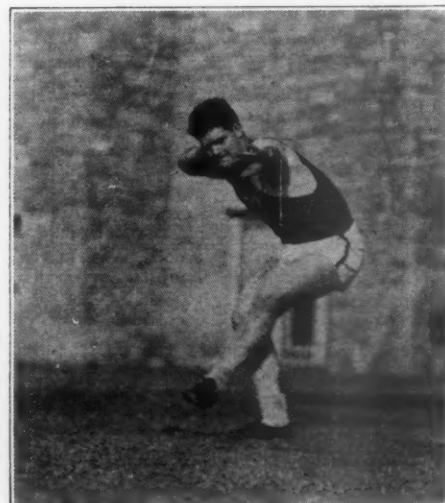
Hawkins of Michigan Carl Biggs, Syracuse



Elmer Gerkin, California



Vendale Harlow, Stanford



Doss Richerson, Missouri



"In grasping the handle, Hewitt's left hand is placed underneath, keeping the handle well down on the fingers. The right hand is placed over the left hand and a vice-like grip is formed by squeezing in the fingers of the left hand with those of the right. The starting position is taken in the back of the circle, facing to the rear, feet eighteen inches to two feet apart, toes almost touching the circle. The knees are kept straight without stiffness, the body is erect but supple.

"One of the most important features is the plane in which the hammer is swung. This plane is about 45 degrees with the horizontal. The low point of this swing travels from a point in back of or at least opposite the right foot on the first swing, to a point about 45 degrees to the front on the third swing. The same general plane is maintained throughout each swing and turn. During the swing only his arms and shoulders move. Movement of the body or head shows too much exertion.

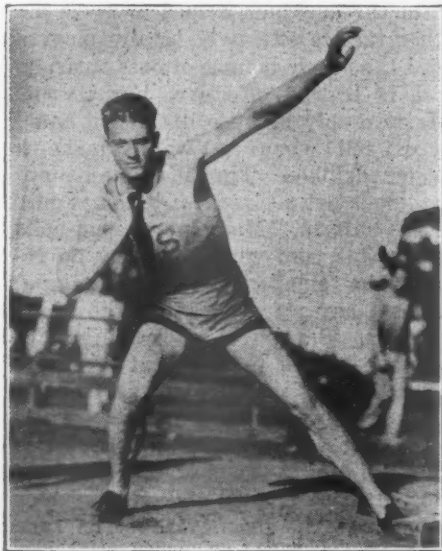
"Preparatory to the turn the hammer is swung about the head three times; each turn being slightly faster than the preceding one. Arms are extended the full length with shoulders relaxed; the centrifugal force of the hammer pulls the arms to their greatest length. The hammer is pulled from its position from behind until the arms are straight. As they are moved across the front toward the left, the left arm bends first, the right arm being kept straight as long as possible. Soon both arms are bent, the hammer going behind the body as the hands pass quickly over the head. The right elbow drops smartly to the side with the hands shoulder high (this keeps the low point well to the rear). From this position the left arm

is extended. Finally the right arm becomes straightened and the swing is completed. The swing is smooth; there is no jerky motion even when the hammer is on the downward half of the swing.

Near the end of the third swing an extra pull is given as the hammer reaches the low joint. This relieves, somewhat, the pull on the arms thus allowing a free smooth turn. However, the body must at all times be ahead of the hammer. As the body is turned the arms move up and down slightly that the hammer might stay swinging in the same relative plane.

"With a smooth swing comes smooth footwork which is so essential to a regular and precise turn. The left foot is the pivot for the turns. The right foot swings forward around, to the left, in front of the body and is planted a foot or so directly behind its original position. The left foot is then drawn back even with the right foot so that the feet are in the same position as when they started, except that they have advanced across the circle. The second turn is an exact duplicate of the first with the exception that it is considerably faster since the turn as well as the swing must be accelerated, together with a constant progression across the circle.

"With the finish comes the greatest effort and speed. The final pull begins during the last turn. The hammer still being in the same relative plane is given the final pull up and over the left shoulder. As with the shot and discus, the follow-through is quite important. The left foot is allowed to come around half way so that the body makes a half turn and will be facing in the direction of the throw, thus allowing the pull to be exerted over a longer period and over a greater distance."



Clifford Hoffman, Stanford

Jack Taylor, Baylor



Bill Morgan, Oklahoma

# The New Basketball Rules

*The Limitations Placed Upon the Dribble by the New Basketball Rules Have Brought Forth Much Discussion; the JOURNAL Herewith Presents the Views of Several Prominent Basketball Coaches of the West and Middle West*

## Pacific Coast Conference Basketball Coaches on New One-Bounce Dribble Rule

By R. H. "Bob" Hager

Head Coach of Basketball, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon

IF I were to consider the new rule, limiting the dribble to one bounce, from a purely selfish standpoint, I could do nothing but welcome the change with open hands. It will not greatly affect my system of offense, and it unquestionably will strengthen my system of defense.

During the past season we used set floor plays almost entirely. Eleven of these plays were used from the "Percentage Basketball" formation, all but one of which may be retained under the new rule, and this one exception may be slightly revamped to comply with the new rule.

In spite of the fact that this drastic change will perhaps strengthen my hand, I am not in favor of the change. I believe it is a decidedly backward step in basketball, and that it is a change which will not accomplish the biggest things which are claimed for it.

In the first and very brief Associated Press dispatch which broke the news to the Far West, it was stated that the new rule would eliminate much of the roughness of the game. Any roughness which may be blamed directly to the dribble has been caused by poor officiating and not by the dribble. Certainly the old rule regarding the dribble did not legalize any bodily contact. The dribble threat has, on the other hand, made the defense more cautious, and thus has eliminated much of the old-time roughness which made knee guards so necessary in the days before the dribble. I believe that if a just decision is to be reached as to the relative roughness of the game with the dribble and without it, you can go to your manufacturer and find out what effect the dribble has had on changing the type and amount of protective armor worn since the old orthodox game was changed to one allowing the dribbling attack. In pre-dribble days, teams will be remembered as coming on the floor loaded for bear, with their long hose, padded trousers, and bulky knee pads. These

teams did not wear these things for ornamentation, but for unadulterated protection. Why have we almost entirely discarded these shock absorbers? I honestly believe that the dribble has done much to eliminate this style of equipment. In the first place, it gave a clever man a chance to avoid an onrushing lubberly guard, who was retained in the basketball team of the old days for the reason that he had a decided advantage when the crash came, which inevitably did come when a man in possession of the ball was practically tied to the floor by the rule. The slower, weight-lifter type of basketball player soon was eliminated from play to make room for the more clever, quick-muscled player. Science began to play a more important part, and fans have consequently flocked to our games throughout the country.

Two strong advocates of this new change have stated that it saved the game for the smaller fellows and now they could penetrate the defense of the big men. The action of the committee may not have been based on snap judgment, but this last statement certainly comes in that category and is absurdly incorrect. They are saying that if a player has five methods of penetrating a defense and one is taken away, his chances are improved. Would it not be just as logical to assume that if passing were eliminated, his chances would be still better? This new rule may change basketball offense, but it cannot strengthen it. Remember, the rule which has just been killed never required the dribble, but merely allowed it. Surely, with our modern basketball brains, some smart coach would have abandoned the dribble for himself, if by so doing he could have strengthened his team's offense. This rule does not strengthen anybody's offense that could not have been strengthened without it. Let us not fool ourselves into believing that it will. Let us be sure that we do not favor this change simply because we think that it will make everybody play basketball just as we do.

Another reason given for this new rule is that it will make basketball safe for officials. It would take a principal of \$3,650,000, at six per cent, to draw the income for an hour that

our Pacific Coast Conference officials receive for the same length of time. We are not paying more than these officials are worth, of course, but we feel that it should partially relieve our conscience should we forget to legislate in their behalf.

The new rule, although it sounds very simple from the administrative angle, carries with it many complications. Practical experiments have disclosed such situations as the following: Men are fighting for a loose ball, and each bats it several times. One of them gains possession of the ball. Has he dribbled or has he one bounce left? If he has one left, are there to be restrictions on the length of the bounce? May he roll it any distance he chooses, or may he take one air dribble? If a player drops or fumbles a ball and it bounces twice before he can overtake it may he recover it without penalty or stand stupidly by until someone else takes the ball? Other complications will doubtless arise.

Another advantage mentioned was the effect it would have on the stalling game. In this I can see a real improvement. It unquestionably will help to curb the stalling practice, but I am not so sure that it will do much more than to speed up the stalling. Stalling in the past could not be charged solely against the offense.

The clever man in basketball was, almost without exception, a good dribbler. He did not always use it to penetrate a defense, but it was a constant threat which helped to make his other tactics effective. Many players used the single bounce almost entirely, and it proved effective, but it was effective only because his guard could never tell when he would make a longer dribble. The new one-bounce dribble is not a threat; it becomes only a false alarm. Many more held-balls will result, and whenever they do result, the smaller man loses again, and we say we are saving the game for him. Save it if we must, but let us give it back to him next year. If held-balls are called only when a held-ball actually occurs, the small man is sure to lose even the fighting chance afforded him in the case of a held-ball. He, of course, will get this chance oftener if the official is of the type that calls a held-ball every time two



men get on the same wave length.

I believe that the new rule is one which will only slightly overcome the stalling game, will, on the other hand, slow up the game by limiting offensive action, and will sacrifice team work for a long-pass, long-shot type of game. Furthermore, it will eliminate the Babe Ruths and "Red" Granges of basketball, which will make the game less attractive to the fans. I think we cannot make the game more attractive by making the individual less attractive. The smaller man will be eliminated because his greatest safety valve and tactical threat have been taken away.

I have no particular reason for holding a brief for the smaller players. My next year's squad is all littered up with six-footers, but I feel that the new rule has done the smaller player a permanent injustice.

I cannot help feeling that sectional difficulty along officiating lines has allowed a drastic rule to be made which makes all suffer alike.

Limit of time has made it impossible to receive word from all Pacific Coast Conference basketball coaches. Those who have publicly voiced their sentiments are, for the most part, opposed to the change affecting the dribble. Following are the opinions of some:

"Hec" Edmundson, Basketball Coach at the University of Washington, says: "The new rule will mean that the necessity for quick-thinking, fast-shifting, smart-playing guards will be minimized. \* \* \* I disagree with the contention that the dribble brought on any unnecessary roughness in basketball. \* \* \* Games under the direction of good officials were not rough. The damage done by taking the dribble out of the game is to my mind greater than any small amount of roughness that may have been present with it."

Coach J. W. Stewart, of the University of Montana, says: "Good. I like the new rule. The one-dribble will benefit a short-passing game, and will add much to the sport."

Coach William Reinhart, of the University of Oregon, is quoted in a special to the *Oregonian* as follows: "I believe elimination of the old-style dribble will make all games practically alike. Fans like to see individual stars anyway; they do not, as a usual thing,—unless they are players or coaches—derive a great deal of enjoyment from an exhibition of team work. Baseball is a good example; the stars are the ones who draw the fans. Look at the great Mails, Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Rogers Hornsby, and a host of others. The effect, I believe, will not be so pronounced in

the East as in the Middlewest and West. The Eastern teams already depend largely upon passing. In the 'Big Ten,' however, dribbling has become a fine art. It is one of the prettiest and most spectacular plays in the game."

Coach Karl Schlademan, of the State College of Washington, formerly at Kansas University, writes as follows: "There is no doubt about the theoretical effect of the changes. The game will be slowed up, and there will be a greater premium on shooting, and especially on long shots. The scores, as a direct result, will be cut down, since men will not be able to 'dribble around' and shoot. In style of play, rangy men will be more than ever at a premium; the long pass will be used, the high hook pass will come into favor, and men will be shooting them wild from the center of the floor and counting on follow-up. The individual's radius of play will be cut down to about sixteen feet, after which he will be powerless as a threat. I can't see a thing in favor of the changes except that certain isolated coaches will be better satisfied."

R. V. Borleske, Coach for many years at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, although not in the Coast Conference, is one of the leading basketball coaches of the West. "Nig," as he is familiarly known, says of the new rule: "It will simplify the defense. The change will take a lot of the kick out of basketball and make the man with the ball either pass or shoot. As the game is now played, defensive men must not only guard against the pass or shot, but the dribble as well."

It is very apparent from the above opinions that if the Joint Committee lived 'way out West, the dribbling game doubtless would be retained.

In the dim, distant future, the Far West is going to ask for a representative on the Joint Rules Committee, perhaps one from each section,—A. A. U., Y. M. C. A. and National Collegiate Association. At present, Ames, Iowa, is the farthest western point which is represented on the Joint Rules Committee. There are approximately 4,000,000 square miles of perfectly good basketball west of Ames, Iowa, which have no representation on this Central Committee. We are very grateful for the past work of this committee. But there are many things to be gained by having someone on the ground when the rules are framed. No end of trouble arises because of the difference of opinion on rule interpretations. Officials' meetings are held in this section of the country each winter to

discuss and interpret new rules. No one can speak with authority at such meetings, and the loud speaker usually wins. It would be a very welcome tonic at such meetings of the Pacific Coast Conference, which is composed of ten schools from five Western States, if someone who had attended the Rules Committee meeting could say that the Rules Committee had made a rule to cover a certain situation or to eliminate this or that undesirable practice in the game. We realize that men like Oswald Tower, Dr. Meanwell, and the other members of the Conference think most of these things through to the end, but we cannot always mirror their logic by simply reading the rule book.

We also have a right to assume that occasionally we discover things in our basketball laboratories which might be just as constructive as those in other sections of the country. Luther Burbank did not let the salt air of the Pacific Coast keep him from making many valuable contributions to the plant life of our country. Close examination of real conditions in California will divulge the fact that there is occasional rain with the sunshine, and many hours are gladly spent on indoor sports. It will also be found that there are many busy maple courts in the cleared away spaces among the tall timber of the Northwest.

There must have been some very convincing speeches made at the Rules Committee meeting this last time, if the unanimous adoption of this rule were done by the original vote instead of by common consent after a majority vote.

We have a right to hear these convincing arguments on rules which we feel ethically bound to respect. Perhaps this privilege which we so desire will be ours, merely for the asking, and it may be we have only ourselves to blame for the fact that we have not been afforded this opportunity sooner.

My parting hope is just this, that next year, when the "dribblers" and "non-dribblers" meet to reaffirm or repeal this rule, "justice" will prevail over "consistency."

### Comments by "Big Ten" Coaches Basketball Will Be a Passing Game

By Sam Barry

Basketball Coach, University of Iowa

With my limited experience in working with the new dribble rule I would say that it will have the following effects:

1. It will be necessary in most

(Continued on page 24)

# The Ninth Annual Basketball Tournament

By H. O. Crisler

THE Ninth Annual National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament under the auspices of the University of Chicago proved to be the most successful of the long series of meets. It eclipsed the former tournaments not only in the quality of teams represented but in the wide geographical representation which the entries showed. It was perhaps the greatest athletic congress and spectacle ever staged. Forty-three of the best teams from all over the United States entered the competition to determine the National High School Basketball Champion. Thirty-eight states from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Coast and from the Gulf to the Canadian border sent teams to participate in this great athletic classic. Included in the forty-three teams were thirty-four champions by virtue of their victory in their respective state tournaments. Three runners-up represented their state in the absence of their champion. Three other runners-up were in the competition as a result of a one-point defeat in the state finals. Englewood represented the City of Chicago and Morton and Deerfield the suburban district to complete the bracket of forty-three teams. The only states that have not had a delegate in the National Tournament are Rhode Island, Delaware and California.

Prior to the tourney extensive preparations were made to determine the teams that were to compete for the national title. In practically all of the states, a state high school athletic association conducted district, sectional and regional meets to determine the participants in the state finals. These athletic organizations have administered and controlled athletics and supervised where supervision was direly needed. Uniform eligibility rules and competing regulations have been drafted by them and strictly adhered to. Texas staged elimination tournaments to determine their representative in the state final from 1,200 schools. More than 700 high schools in Illinois entered competition to determine the Illinois representative. Over 800 schools competed for the honor in Nebraska and so on throughout the entire United States. Morton therefore by virtue of winning distinction as the national champion was winner over something like 15,000

## Schools Represented in the Basketball Tournament

Tallassee High, Tallassee, Alabama.  
Safford High, Safford, Arizona.  
Gilbert High, Gilbert, Arizona.  
Batesville High, Batesville, Arkansas.  
Colorado Springs High, Colorado Springs, Colorado.  
Bristol High, Bristol, Connecticut.  
Duval High, Jacksonville, Florida.  
Vienna High, Vienna, Georgia.  
Pocatello High, Pocatello, Idaho.  
Deerfield-Shields, Highland Park, Illinois.  
Englewood High, Chicago.  
Morton High, Cicero, Illinois.  
Muscatine High, Muscatine, Iowa.  
Winfield High, Winfield, Kansas.  
London High, London, Kentucky.  
Oak Ridge High, Oak Ridge, Louisiana.  
Fort Fairfield High, Fort Fairfield, Maine.  
Muskegon High, Muskegon, Michigan.  
South High, Minneapolis, Minnesota.  
Florence High, Florence, Mississippi.  
Northeast High, Kansas City, Missouri.  
Lincoln High, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
Franklin High, Franklin, New Hampshire.  
Ridgefield Park High, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.  
Roswell High, Roswell, New Mexico.  
Durham High, Durham, North Carolina.  
Grand Forks High, Grand Forks, North Dakota.  
Dover High, Dover, Ohio.  
Waite High, Toledo, Ohio.  
Durant High, Durant, Oklahoma.  
Eugene High, Eugene, Oregon.  
Parker High, Greenville, South Carolina.  
Huron High, Huron, South Dakota.  
Aberdeen High, Aberdeen, South Dakota.  
Alpine High, Alpine, Tennessee.  
Athens High, Athens, Texas.  
Minersville High, Minersville, Utah.  
Burlington High, Burlington, Vermont.  
Maury High, Norfolk, Virginia.  
Bothell High, Bothell, Washington.  
Fairmont High, Fairmont, West Virginia.  
Eau Claire High, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.  
Cheyenne High, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

teams that competed for the honor.

One striking feature of the meet was the closeness of scores in both the major and consolation events. There were eight games that were decided by a margin of three points; seven by two points, and six by the narrow margin of one point. In six of the contests it was necessary to declare the winner by an overtime period, inasmuch as the close of the regular playing period found the teams in a tie.

While free throws played an important role in determining the winner in some of the games the victors in most cases outscored their opponents in field goals. In the writer's opinion the free throwing did not meet with the high quality of performance that it did in previous tournaments. However, Morton, the national champion, profited materially by their efficiency in this department of the game. They were outscored in field goals by Vienna, Georgia, 11 to 9, but through their free throwing were returned victors 27 to 26 over the southerners. Batesville, Arkansas, scored seven field goals to Morton's five but the latter made up the deficiency in free throws to win the national title 18 to 16.

A review of the score reveals the interesting fact that the victors in the major tourney scored 1,130 points to their opponents' 731, and in the consolation affair 610 to 382. The game average in the former being 26.3 to 18.2; and in the consolation tourney 29 to 18.2, making a grand average of all the games played of 27.1 to 18.2. This tends to indicate that defensive play was quite highly specialized, inasmuch as the average points scored by the losing teams were 18.2.

The teams were more on an average this year than in any of the previous meets. While there were no spectacular quintets like the Kansas City, Kansas team, the Westport team from Missouri, the Windsor team of Colorado and the Fitchburg team of Massachusetts of former years, yet the aggregate quality of this year's entrants was superior to that of former interscholastics.

In former years, especially in 1923 and 1924, there were various styles of play displayed by the contestants. Gradually these have been merged into one another so that this year the styles of play were very much the



same. However, certain characteristics in the offensive and defensive play distinguished one section of the country from another. Of recent years the South has made the most rapid strides in basketball progress with development almost entirely confined to the offense. The Southern representatives as a group were probably stronger than the teams on the whole representing other sections of the country. The play of the Southerners was marked by a fast breaking offense that took the ball from their opponents backboard and rushed down the floor before the opponents had time to set a defense to meet them. Many baskets were made by two bearing down on one defensive man or three on two. The next distinguishing feature of the Southern teams was their accuracy on corner and side floor shots. Although I have no statistics to bear me out I venture to say that the forwards and center of Batesville, Arkansas, Vienna, Georgia, Duval High of Jacksonville, Florida, Florence, Mississippi, were successful in 20 per cent of their shots from the corners and sides of the floor. Their shooting technic was a rather low arch and unless directly in the corner, the ball was played off from the backboard. Campbell of the Georgia team was an artist with this shot, and the Carpenter brothers of Batesville, Arkansas, were not much his inferiors. All of the above teams were especially adept in the accuracy of their short passing under the basket, to team mates driving in. Their sense of anticipating their team mate's move was developed to a very high degree and the perfection of their short shots was extremely good to look upon. The fourth offensive characteristic was their persistency in following up on rebounds. Seldom were they in each others' way even though as a rule three men followed on every shot. Their manipulation of the ball as it came off the board was very clever and their complete relaxation of fingers and wrists was superb. A great many points were scored by the Southern boys in follow-up shots.

Teams of the far west have improved rapidly though unlike the South, their development has been in the defensive department of the game. Colorado Springs, Eugene, Oregon, Gilbert, Arizona, Bothell, Washington, Pocatello, Idaho, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, had very strong teams with great potential power. Their style of play is very similar to that of the South, though on the whole, they have far greater driving power than the Southerners. Their offensive play is marked by a fast break with a very strong drive down the floor. In my

opinion the Westerners are just as fast and got as many shots as the result of a fast break as did the boys from the South. The technic of the Western teams under the basket can be greatly improved upon. Scoring chances were missed by inaccurate passing under the basket and by following up with speed and drive that was too great to be controlled. The Westerners were too fast and too tense in their follow-up shots while the Southerners were under control with complete relaxation and poise. Probably Colorado Springs with the Burton Brothers had the fastest breaking offense in the tourney. Their speed was amazing.

The Westerners however, were superior in defensive play. Some played man to man while others employed the five-man regional defense, but whatever style was used was very effective. Their technic on defense has been developed to a greater degree of perfection than their technic on offense.

Teams of the middle west and the Missouri Valley could be distinguished by their set plays on offense. Meanwell's style of offense was used by a number of mid-western teams by planting a tall man, usually the center, under or near the basket with a forward on either side farther out on the floor. The guards would then bring the ball down and pass in to one of the three men with a resulting triangle interchange and shot for the basket. Teams of the Missouri Valley were strong in their use of "Fogg" Allen's offense. The middle-western teams were freer with the set offense and so-called blocking plays than teams of the other sections of the country.

The boys representing both Dakotas again showed long shooting characteristics quite common to teams of this section in the past. Huron, South Dakota, displayed remarkable ability in the early games to make baskets from the center of the floor. Grand Forks, North Dakota, likewise sank many baskets by long shots. The latter went to the round before the semi-finals while Huron captured fourth place in the major tourney. Both of these teams became ineffective when their opponents moved the defense up the court to prevent the Dakotans from poising for the long shot.

The Eastern professional game manifestly has had an influence on the style of play in that section. Several of the Eastern representatives built the foundation of their game from the defensive point of view. It apparently is a cardinal principle to work the ball down the floor to a position in close proximity with the basket. The passing continues until someone has a

fairly close open shot and then great care is exercised in the attempt to make it. As soon as the shot is made, instead of following up, all drop back to a defensive position beyond the center of the floor. Similarly in free throws the man making the attempt is the only one of his team in that region of the floor. He is expected to make the point thus dispensing with the services of his team-mates in following up. The other four men drop back to a defensive position in case the point is missed. The East probably as a whole is better defensively than any other section of the country. The game as played there is very conservative and is not offensively spectacular. Maury High School of Norfolk had probably the best defense of any team in the tournament, but unfortunately had not developed shooters. In the two games they played, their opponents scored but 28 points.

Most of the Eastern teams employed the man to man defense, and in almost every case proved to be very strong. Some of the Eastern representatives were handicapped in size which allowed opponents to follow up rather effectively against them. Another type of offense used was the so-called five man defense supplemented by man to man. That is, the defense would drop back to the center of the floor and pick up an opponent as they entered the defense. On the whole, this defense as displayed by its exponents proved to be the strongest type that was used. The five-man zone defense was used by a number of teams. The opponents capitalized on its weakness by successfully making shots around the free throw circle. "Fogg" Allen's so-called "elastic band" defense was used by a great many teams, especially representatives of the Missouri Valley. As demonstrated by the teams that used it, its weakness was around the free-throw circle, and many teams competed successfully against it by continually sending a good shooter in this region and bounce passing to him for a shot. Another vulnerable spot, especially in teams without great height near the center of the floor, was an open area near the side of the court near the free-throw circle. The sharp-shooters from the South made a great many baskets from this spot.

Morton won the title because of two factors. First, a very powerful five-man defense which held the opponents' scores low through the clever work of the two guards and center. Morton's center was a very tall boy and he was a great aid to his short guards in taking the rebounds from the backboards. The other factor was that, when they got in front, they had

a very clever delayed or stalling offense. Possessed with five very clever dribblers the Cicero boys would hold the ball in the back court until the defense advanced to meet them. They then would pivot away from their opponent and dribble the length of the floor and either shoot or pass to a team-mate for a shot. In the event the way of the basket was blocked or no one open, they would dribble back again to the back court and wait for the defense to come out. Their clever stalling tactics were directly responsible for all of their victories. One factor in Morton's success was due to the inability of teams to defend successfully against that particular style of play. They had some very close games in their progress through the bracket, winning from Fairmont, West Virginia, 24 to 22, from Vienna, Georgia, 27 to 26 and from Batesville, Arkansas, 18 to 16.

A great many spectators came in

the morning and remained all day. It was most gratifying to all those who witnessed the contest to see over 450 boys in fine wholesome competition as provided by this meet. Without reservation, every boy strove most earnestly to bring victory to his team. Their loyalty to their school and their fealty to their state was as fine a display of sportsmanship as was ever manifested in this meet. They seemed to be genuine American sportsmen by accepting victory modestly and defeat courageously, whichever was their lot. We should feel quite secure in knowing that these young men will add stability to our nation and know that its future welfare rests in their hands.

While the intensity of competition was keen, yet the boys from all sections of our great nation mingled together, formed new associations and friendships and exchanged ideas with

one another. This association obviously was a strong influence in breaking down any sectional feeling or provincialism that may have existed. A program full of richness in educational value was planned and executed for the boys. Several busses were at their command all during the week to take them to points of educational interest about the city. All the boys were guests of the Chicago Union Stock Yards and of Armour and Company at a luncheon in their huge plant. They were the guests of Sears and Roebuck, Marshall Field and Company, the Art Institute, Field's Museum as well as of many other interesting places. The more prominent theaters such as the Tivoli, the Tower, and Piccadilly invited all contestants to be their guests at any time free of charge. All of these things together with the great educational advantages of the trip to and from Chicago more than offset any loss in school time.

## How Morton Won the Basketball Tournament

By H. K. Long

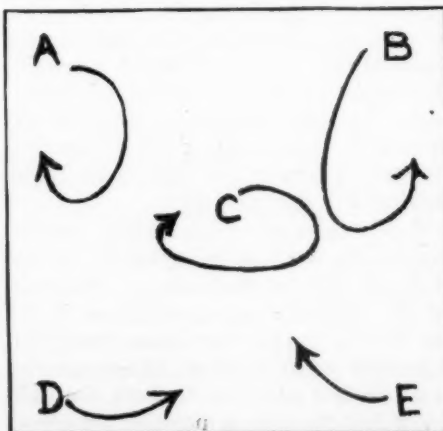
Two free throws decided the United States prep basketball title—a very slim margin to go on. In boxing, the title holder is generally conceded to be at the top of his class. There are probably fifty prep basketball teams in the country as good as Morton. One reason why basketball is so popular is because every team has a fighting chance to win. Morton was lucky to win. Any team in this great tournament would be lucky to win.

There are several factors that enter into a tournament of this kind, and Morton was placed in a position of advantage. *First*, Morton had a very good team. She probably had a fighting chance with any team of her class in the country. *Second*, The boys slept and ate at home. *Third*, The team was in excellent physical and mental condition. *Fourth*, The student body supported the team with an enthusiasm that meant points for Morton and discouragement for her opponents. *Fifth*, The team was exceptionally fast—faster than any of our opponents and speed is a very important item. *Sixth*, The boys could all dribble with skill and with either hand. Rondinella, the little Italian guard, was an outstanding dribbler in the tournament.

Due to an overtaxed gymnasium, we were limited to two weekly practice

H. K. Long, coach of Morton team, was graduated from Springfield College, B. P. E., 1916. After coaching at Borden-town, N. J., Academy, Scarborough School, N. Y., St. Lukes School, Wayne, Pa., and Country Day School, Winnetka, he came to Morton in 1922.

periods. These were supplemented with chalk talks on off days, and some floor work in the school cafeteria. This gymnasium handicap was really



A and B, forwards; C, center; D and E, guards.

a moral boost, because it is only natural to try harder under adverse conditions. Furthermore, the team did not go stale on practice. Prior to the State District Tournament, our season consisted of ten weeks and ten games—eight victories and two defeats. The defeats were games one and two in our league—not a very auspicious start.

I decided early that only the very simplest formations could be mastered. Having a small fast team, I decided on the stalling game. We had no passing game, no out-of-bounds plays, no centre plays, but we did have some very definite stalling tactics. In the early moments of every game, we strove for the lead, and by taking advantage of the breaks, always got it.

The ball was given to Rondinella in position E and held by him until our opponents forced the issue. They did this by covering each player. Rondinella was clever enough to evade his man, in many games, with a pivot and dribble and go on down the floor and make a basket single handed. Call this play Number 1. For variation, in play Number 2, he would pivot and block D's man as D raced back of him, taking the ball from E. D would continue on down the floor, or pass to A,



B or C who in turn would dribble in and shoot.

Upon occasions, D would dribble in a large circle and pass the ball to E. Other combinations were E to C to A or B, or D to C to A or B. By the diagram you can see that our opponents' defense is necessarily spread out. All players kept moving in the general direction as indicated by arrows, the theory being that a guard has difficulty in watching the ball and his man if both are moving rapidly. By this offense we kept possession of the ball and secured many short shots. My team had little practice on long shots. Our defense was man to man. We spent fifty per cent of our practice period on defense.

#### The Line-up of the Team

Captain Kawalski, Polish descent, at centre. Six feet, one inch in height—170 pounds. Unanimous choice for mythical All American.

Louis Rezebek, Bohemian descent, at right forward. Five feet, seven

and one-half inches in height—145 pounds. The best shot on the team and trained in defense. He played guard last year.

Ossian Nystrom, Swedish descent, at left forward. Five feet, seven and one-half inches—140 pounds. The follow-up man. Good on short shots, very poor on long shots. Excellent on defense.

George Fencel, Bohemian descent, at guard. Five feet, seven inches—135 pounds. The smallest and fastest man on the team. Good on long shots.

Michael Rondinella, Italian. Key-note of offense and defense. Five feet, seven inches—140 pounds. Given All American honors by some authorities.

The tournament, while strenuous, was not gruelling. Six games were played in five days and all of the games were hard fought. The second team saw only three minutes of action. Only one boy was put out on fouls and that in the last two minutes.

The training in sportsmanship for both spectators and players is exemplified in Basketball. This tournament brought out many fine examples. In our second game, we defeated West Virginia by two points. After the game, down in the locker room, everyone of those players came over and congratulated the Morton boys and wished them success in the remaining games. When that wonderful guard, Murphy of Arkansas, was put out on four fouls, in the final game, Kawalski shook him by the hand and told him he was sorry he must leave the game—and Kawalski meant it. You need have no fear of an ex-basketball player cheating on his golf score.

Morton does not have any secret hope of winning the tournament next year or in any year in the future. If we are eligible to compete, we will be there fighting and hoping, but it's too big a victory to expect more than once in a lifetime.



Upper Left, Capt. Edward Kawalski (Center); Lower Left, George Fencel (Right Guard).

Upper Center, Coach H. Carl Long; Lower Center, Michael Rondinella (Left Guard).

Upper Right, Louis Rezebek (Right Forward); Lower Right, Ossian Nystrom (Left Forward).

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JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

## The Trend of Intercollegiate Athletics

A good friend asks why so much space in the *ATHLETIC JOURNAL* is devoted to the question of the value and standing of intercollegiate athletics. The editor confesses that he has been very much interested and at times disturbed because so many persons seem perturbed over what they choose to call the present dangerous trend in college athletics, and as a result has attempted from time to time to present his views on this question. At the risk of appearing to venture into the realm of prophecy it is safe to predict that the Carnegie Board, that is now making a survey of college athletics, will when the time comes show that a great many of the colleges are guilty of permitting the illegitimate recruiting of athletes. When this report is published it is easy to prophesy that those who at the present wish to abolish or curtail intercollegiate football will become vociferously active and further that they will point to the recruiting situation as a justification for their recommendations.

It is hardly necessary to recall that several attempts in the past have been made to restrict college athletics. Not many years ago President David Starr Jordan was instrumental in having American football supplanted by the English Rugby game on the Pacific Coast. At another time Columbia University, Northwestern University and a number of other colleges and universities abolished football. The most serious threat to football was made at the time a meeting of college presidents was held in New York City for the avowed purpose of abolishing football in the colleges. Out of this meeting grew the National Collegiate Athletic Association. This organization was formed for the purpose of correcting the abuses connected with college athletics and it has for twenty years increasingly justified its existence.

These movements are called to mind both to show that college football has always been subject to attack and further to suggest that what has happened in the past may happen again.

Further, many thoughtful men are suggesting that in the next few years a wave of puritanical reform will sweep over this country. This is to be

expected. As a people we go to extremes and without doubt there have been many post war excesses in our social life. There is every reason to anticipate that football will come in for its share of the attention of the reformers.

The Editor believes that the athletic directors and coaches are honestly desirous of conducting athletics as a school of conduct and behavior and as a means of developing sportsmanlike attitudes; that they are more than willing to cooperate to lessen the evils connected with the playing of games and to enhance the virtues of athletics and that athletics are cleaner and better administered today than ever before.

The athletic directors in our schools and colleges are confronted by two tasks, the first of which is the administration of athletics in such a manner that all but the most prejudiced will be forced to agree, that they are as well, if not better, conducted than our political conventions and elections; that as much if not more, chivalry and courtesy is shown competitors on the athletic field as is generally shown by one business man to his competitor; that coaches and players alike respect the rules of the game and the decisions of the officials, quite as readily as the American people on the whole, respect their laws and the decisions of their courts; that the college athletic department is as decently administered as is any other department of the college or university.

In the second place it is the duty of the athletic men to call attention to the fact that it is no more sensible for men to suggest that college football be curbed because people have found it to be interesting than that we condemn the other things which appeal to the tastes of large number of persons; that it is un-American to indict football because in the larger universities it is conducted at a profit and that it is unreasonable to assume that by making it impossible for men to be interested in athletics we can thereby cause them to become more interested in other things.

## Student Coaches

Professor James Weber Linn, after reading President Hopkins' suggestions that paid football coaches be done away with and the teams in the future be coached by seniors, suggests that "no doubt President Hopkins desires that the public and the players will thus come to take as little interest in football as in English composition." Following are Professor Linn's observations taken from the *Chicago Herald & Examiner*:

"The suggestion of President Hopkins of Dartmouth that football players should coach themselves was anticipated long ago by Stephen Leacock, who, though he is a professor of political economy, urged all universities and colleges to dismiss their faculties and let the boys and girls teach themselves in the classrooms, if any. It contains the germ of a noble idea, which is that the only education worth while is self-education.

\* \* \*

"My own idea for football teams would be similar, but not quite the same. I would provide a coach, just as professors are provided in the classroom, but



I would give him no more authority than the professor has. Let him make what suggestions he pleases, but give no orders. If the boys agreed with him, well and good; if not, all the better. That is what the true teacher does, anyway, at least beyond the high school, when students have presumably reached years of discretion. He suggests topics and methods of discussion and permits the students to go to it.

\* \* \*

"Credit for football could be given, with the games themselves considered as examinations. Let a captain be elected every week after the game, for the next contest, and let him be in charge for that week only. Thus the sport will become truly educational, and the players and public will come to take as little interest in it as in English composition; which is the result, no doubt, that President Hopkins seeks."

Professor Linn has in mind the ideal instructor when he suggests that the true teacher makes what suggestions he pleases but gives no orders. "If the boys agree with the teacher, well and good; if not, all the better \* \* \* he (the true teacher) suggests topics and methods of discussion and permits the students to go to it." Possibly there are some, perhaps many professors, who would give the boy who answered examination questions in the way he believed they should be answered and who followed his own plan of study as high a mark as they would give the one who consulted the assignments suggested by the teacher and who answered questions the way the instructor had indicated they should be answered, but not many boys would dare take the chance.

Sometimes we are going to ask those who object because people are interested in athletics why it is that they find it wrong for students and others to manifest interest in football and other sports. The answer to this may cause some embarrassment.

### Basketball Rules

Of the changes announced by the basketball rules committee, two are of considerable importance, namely the one that restricts the dribble to one bounce and the other which provides that time shall be taken out after all fouls. In explaining the reasons for the legislation regarding the dribble, the committee suggests that the new rule was made for these reasons:

1. The old dribble rule was so technical that the officials could not render decisions, satisfactory to the players, coaches and spectators. In other words, they felt that this phase of basketball could not be officiated.

2. They suggest that seventy per cent of the fouls this year were committed in connection with the dribble and they believe that by eliminating the dribble, the game will not be so rough, the officials will not be subjected to so much criticism and the spectators will enjoy the game more because there will be fewer fouls called.

3. They further advance as an argument in favor of the elimination of the dribble that most of the effective stalling employs the use of the dribble. They

believe that without the dribble, stalling will be diminished and thus the game improved.

It may be that time will justify the wisdom of the committee. Since the rules have been enacted they should be tried out and then if they are not satisfactory should be changed again next year.

The editor believes that it is a mistake for any rules committee to make drastic changes in basketball, football, baseball or track without first having experimented with the innovations. He further is convinced that the time will come when all of our rules committees will consult the coaches concerned before enacting radical or advanced legislation. Last winter a great many football coaches registered disapproval of the changes proposed by the football rules committee and judging from statements published in the daily press there are a great many basketball coaches not in favor of the new basketball rules. The time is coming when our rules committees will be selected to represent each section of the United States and when each committee man will go to the rules committee meeting as a representative of the coaches in his district. The track rules committee does not presume to legislate regarding track rules but each year the track coaches in the schools and colleges are asked to submit suggestions and the committee in its meeting then sifts the suggestions out, edits them and then reports back to the track coaches of the nation asking for criticism of the proposals and then finally drafts in final form the recommendations thus secured. The track rules committee thus is not an autocratic body accepting the responsibility of arbitrarily changing the code that pertains to track athletics, but rather is a group of representatives serving the men most vitally interested in track and most qualified to speak intelligently regarding technical matters pertaining to track and field athletics.

Some have suggested that the coaches should not have too much voice in the making of our rules because they will not consider the good of the game as a whole but only their selfish interests. This has not been true of the track coaches, no one of whom has as yet suggested any rules change which by any stretch of the imagination could be construed as having been advanced for selfish reasons.

### Financing Athletics

It is frequently stated that the cost of maintaining a student's athletic training as well as his mental training should be paid from tax and tuition monies. Not many are disposed to quarrel with this statement but when it is proposed that the present plan of financing athletics and the other physical education activities be discontinued before another plan is put into effect, it is to say the least, foolish. In one of the state universities, which is a member of the Big Ten conference, sixty-two per cent of the funds used for carrying on the university work comes from tax appropriations and thirty-eight per cent from outside sources. It would be ridiculous to condemn the President of this university because in addition to securing adequate tax appropriations he likewise has secured additional funds for educational purposes.

## The New Basketball Rules

(Continued from page 17)

cases for the defense to pull out and smother the offense before it can get a passing game started.

2. It will eliminate the speed of a fast break in basketball, that is, if a man is free in the center of the court on a fast break, he will have to stop and shoot or wait for another teammate to get into a position for a pass.

3. In order to speed his offense a coach will have to keep one man down the floor to work a long pass or probably work into a short pass attack as a variation. In case a long pass attack is used it will mean a change from the five man defense to a four man defense.

4. It will mean a passing game entirely with fakes and pivots.

5. In concluding I wish to say that I am undecided as to the popularity of the game under the new rule. If some sections of the country refuse to play the single bounce, then we will be confronted with the same problem with which we were confronted before 1915 when the rules were standardized. On the other hand if the rules committee has taken a complete canvass of the situation then they are sure of their ground.

### A Clever Offensive Threat Is Gone

By E. A. Dean

Basketball Coach, Indiana University

The purpose of the new dribble rule is to lessen the number of fouls and to encourage team play, which is a very fine thing for the game, if it works out to that end. There is no doubt but that the dribble has been used to excess at the expense of team play and that it should be curbed. The rule passed to stop this seems very drastic, and I don't believe it will meet with much approval from the mid-west and western sections.

The new rule will encourage faster breaking and better passing. If the game is not slowed too much, it will be prettier to watch. There will be more long shooting and long passing, and there will be a premium on big follow-up men.

The rule has taken away one of the spectacular features of the game, and, at the same time, has robbed the big and little man of a clever offensive threat.

The defense is favored by this ruling, and I believe the scores will be much lower than in the past. All in all, I am not in favor of the change because the old game has enjoyed more popularity in the last two years than ever before. Basketball is an

offensive game and not defensive. Everyone prefers the thrills of the offense and I believe the balance of power should be in its favor.

### Stalling Offense Will Not Be Effective

By J. Craig Ruby

Basketball Coach, University of Illinois

The elimination of the dribble by the Rules Committee is the most drastic change made in the game in recent years. Whether it is advisable or not only time will tell. The change in basketball play will be so far reaching that no one can accurately forecast just what will occur.

However, it is clear that one great menace to the popularity of basketball will be renewed. The so-called stalling offense will not be effective. The defense can more easily leave their formation and stop the stall because their time for recovery will be lengthened. In fact it would be no surprise if the five man defense passed out of existence and a man-to-man defense at all points on the court would take its place.

It is said that the elimination of the dribble will take away one of the spectacular plays of the zone. This is true, but a new spectacular play will return to the game—that of many intercepted passes.

Furthermore, the game will be speeded up in that most teams will attempt fast breaking attacks since the slow break will be handicapped far more than the fast. If the game is speeded up in this sense and if more passes are intercepted, the game will be more exciting to the spectator than in the past.

But the sounding of the official's whistle will not be lessened to a great extent. Almost as many violations will be made at the start and stop of the bounce as have been made at the start and stop of the dribble. Fouls must be called very close on the defense in order to permit frequent scoring.

The change in the rules will not cause either large or small men to have an advantage. More offensive (and therefore defensive) rebound play will cause a demand for large men while the quick small fast man will be needed to advance the ball to the scoring area. In other words the same men who have played under the dribble rule will still play with the one bounce. Only new phases of the fundamentals need to be learned by them.

In the past year, basketball has reached a point of standardization. Most all teams were playing alike. A change of some kind is good for the game even if it should last but a short time. The elimination of the dribble merely causes revaluation of the various phases of the game.

### The Action of the Game Will Be Slowed Up and Number of Baskets Decreased

By M. A. Kent

Basketball Coach, Northwestern University

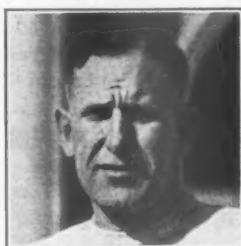
Right now it is impossible to foresee accurately what effect the new basketball rules will have on the game. Anyone can guess, but at best it will be just a guess. Before expressing an opinion the correct method would be to reassemble the basketball squad and try out the new rules regarding the dribble for at least two weeks.

At present the general opinion among the coaches, officials and Sunday tacticians of the alumni is that the change will be harmful to the game. I am not so sure about it myself. I have guessed incorrectly and have seen other coaches guess incorrectly too many times before. At our last meeting of the Conference coaches two conference interpretations were discussed very heatedly,—the establishment of the neutral zone along the boundaries of the floor, and the permitting the guarding man to face his opponent with arm extended. About half the coaches and officials predicted these two things would cause unutterable woe and trouble for the players, officials and coaches. They caused hardly a ripple during the season.

I do believe the new dribble rule will slow up the action of the game and decrease the number of baskets made. The average will be around seven or eight per game. Up to this time I believe it has been around ten or twelve. Consequently the importance of the free throw will be greater. I base this opinion, and I admit it is a guess, from observation of the professional teams. They don't dribble much,—their average of baskets scored is less than in our games and in their games the free throw is of predominant importance.

Whether or not this slacking of the driving action of the game will hurt its popularity I don't know. There is no question but that our basketball audiences are football trained. They love the dash, the wild speed of the average Conference basketball game,





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and there is no doubt but that this action is largely started and maintained by the dribble. That is what they were crazy about during the football season—action and contact.

It is very possible this eliminating the driving action of the dribble will bring about increased speed and action in the general floor work and passing. These certainly are among the prettiest things to watch in a basketball game.

I feel eliminating the dribble takes away a very strong offensive weapon of the small fast man. It also makes his defensive duties easier when opposed to the bigger man.

I feel moderately certain the following things will result from the new rules:

1. Some of the sustained speed and action of the game will be lost. The offense will be more of the delayed type.
  2. The average number of baskets per game will be less.
  3. There will be fewer personal fouls and violations.
  4. Free throwing will have a greater bearing on the outcome of the game.
  5. The passing game will be of the longer type.
  6. There will be less of the cut and dried system of play. Individual cleverness and shooting will be stressed.
  7. It will be easier for the officials.
- I am up in the air concerning the following points:
1. Will the game lose some of its attraction for the average audience?
  2. Is the small man benefited or hurt by the new rule?
  3. Will zone defense or assigned defense be the better?
  4. Will successful long shooting be more necessary than before?
  5. Will the Conference adopt the new rule?

## Hurried, Inaccurate Passing and Held Balls Will Be Common

By Ward Lambert

Basketball Coach, Purdue University

I grew up in Crawfordsville, Indiana, which is one of the oldest basket ball towns in the country, and I have seen different steps taken in basket ball from the time I was a boy and have played through some of the changes. In fact, I played when we were allowed to double dribble, then dribble, and not shoot at the basket, and the game as it now stands is the best according to my notion. There is a chance for speed, and the fact that an indoor sport such as basket ball was drawing as high as 12,000

people in the Western Conference is enough argument in itself that it was an interesting game to spectators. The game as it now will be played is bound to be unspectacular as the dribble furnished in basket ball what the forward pass does in football, and while the interest in all sports has grown, I believe that you will agree with me that the forward pass helps in the popularity of football.

In the past, teams that used five men checking defenses and zone defenses were continually trying to educate the public and educate their home crowds against the so-called stalling. We have used the tactics of holding the ball, and my teams have always been coached that it was not stalling, that the word was a misnomer,—that they were merely looking for an opportunity for a fast break towards the basket, and the holding of the ball was control of the ball and had a purpose. The defensive teams and defensive coaches knew that when they were forced to go out over their set defensive idea to get the ball, that their principles of defense were being destroyed, and naturally they tried to make the public believe that holding the ball was unsportsmanlike. As a matter of fact, they were the unsportsmanlike ones if they did not get the ball, which was being played with. Heretofore against five man defenses, three and two checking, or zone and mass defenses, whatever their idea was, when a team was behind, they could dribble up there and have control of the ball, and send four men if necessary back in scoring territory, back of the defense, keep control of the ball and have an opportunity to break, using whatever system or idea of offense they may have had.

As it is now with the new rule, the team that is behind must carry the ball up by passing between two men up to the defense, and when the fourth man goes in, the man with the ball will be unmercifully charged into and rushed, because he will have no threat of getting into the basket with the ball by the dribble. His only alternate is to pass hurriedly, inaccurately, or shoot in the same manner, or have a held ball called. The latter will be the most usual thing. The argument that was used, or has been used, that the dribble caused most of the fouls in basket ball has some foundation,—not so much as they would have you believe. Now either the officials will have to call fouls very closely or everybody is going to coach guarding to stay only within the law, and they will get away with everything possible; because they





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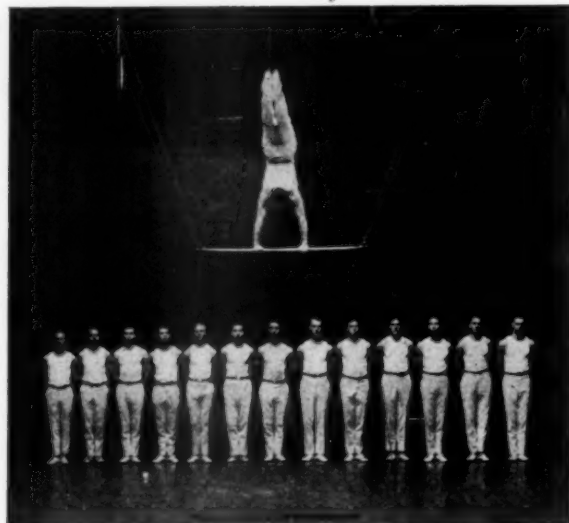
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have nothing to fear in the idea of the man getting away from them and going into the basket for an easy shot. This fact alone before has eliminated enough play in basket ball.

I have written to the coaches in the Indiana Colleges, and there is not one of them in favor of the rule, and all say that if the Western Conference votes not to accept it, that they will follow. I think this is true of the Indiana High School Athletic Association, and I do not believe that they will accept the rule as it is. Where you hear one person in favor of the rule, as it now is, there are hundreds who are against it.

Why is it that Rules Committees of different types for different sports are continually trying to change things? Basket ball as it was played it seems to me was all right, and undoubtedly was popular with spectators.

#### Personal Observations of the Effect of the New Rule

By Dr. Walter E. Meanwell

Basketball Coach, University of Wisconsin

In view of the discussion that the new one-bounce dribble rule has caused, I deem it advisable to send to each of the members of the Rules Committee my own personal observations of the effect of the rule in actual play. I have had ample opportunity to try the rule with a combination of Varsity and Varsity-Freshmen on a number of occasions. My conclusions are as follows:

1. The restriction to one bounce does not seriously handicap the offense. When the ball reaches a point within twenty-five feet of the basket it can be one-bounced for a short shot by the man in possession of the ball without difficulty. This conserves the value of the old dribble play. A team is not obliged, therefore, to pass the ball always to the basket. This fact I was much surprised at and I felt that offensive play must be by passing right up to the goal if a short shot was to be made. I find, instead, that we feint and one-bounce dribble to the goal just as much as formerly. My conclusion, therefore, is that the chief legitimate value of the dribble, namely, enabling a man to feint through the guard and get to the basket with the ball from twenty to thirty feet out, is retained. Again I state that I am surprised how little the restriction to one bounce really handicaps the offense, when in legitimate scoring territory.

2. One of the greatest objections to the old unlimited bounce dribble was that it permitted the ball to be advanced by one man from the deep defense area up to court, even to the



basket, thus making a one man offense possible. The one bounce dribble ends this, I am glad to say, just as the Committee had anticipated. There is now team work in the backfield and the game is speeded up very, very greatly. The ball is advanced now by fast passing, with a number of men engaged in the play, and the slow deliberate advance of one man with the ball is ended. This change has been a most desirable one. The greatest change, however, with respect to the play of the ball in the backfield, is in the type of defense which is best employed in the new game. I find that the new style of game renders comparatively inefficient the two line, five man defense, stretching across the center of the floor. We find it better to play a defense which is scattered practically all over the court and which forms in proximity to the ball the moment it is lost. This means that basket ball is not played both offensively and defensively over the entire court, as against the game of the last few years, wherein our defense waited at mid-court. This is one of the most desirable changes caused by the new rule, and is something that the Rules Committee did not anticipate. It is a decided improvement over the old game.

3. While we voted unanimously against the dribble, there was a division of opinion as to the time for the application of the new rule. It was felt by several that it would take considerable time to train men to one rather than a number of bounces, and in this thought I agreed at the time. I have been surprised to find that in none of my practices to date has there been more than two occasions in a practice when a man bounced more than once. In other words, in ten days time boys can be trained to one bounce and pass. The Committee need not fear that players will require a long season of practice to eliminate their use of the several bounce dribble.

4. The new rule as planned re-



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stricts the number of fouls and violations very greatly, speeds up the game, necessitates more team work and better team work, practically eliminates the stall and the delayed offense, and in my judgment will make the game of basket ball a finer game by far than any we have had to date. It will not eliminate the feint and bounce. In fact, that play is going to be very, very frequently used, but will be succeeded by a pass, which is a type of game that the Rules Committee has always desired to promote.

In conclusion, I will say that I am more convinced than ever, after due experimentation and actual practice with the new rule, that the game will be materially improved by it. A recent letter, showing the results of the game played at Salem, Illinois, by the alumni and the high school team, under Fred A. Corray, coach, also proves the points that I have just stated. Corray says:

"The game was fast and to all appearances was speeded up by the new rule. The large crowd of Southern Illinois fans, who saw the game, were practically unanimous in declaring that the change was a decided benefit to the game. There was a marked decrease in fouling and surprisingly few violations of the one bounce rule. There were much fewer times that the ball was given out of bounds because of traveling."

The objection that we put the rule through without notifying the followers of the game does not hold, inasmuch as announcement of our consideration of the dribble had gone forward in previous seasons. The Committee has repeatedly put into operation rules which it felt were for the benefit of the game, without first canvassing the country.

Lastly, there is a body of men who will object to any new rule at any time, and you are going to hear more from the objectors than from those who favor it. I am convinced that the only way the Committee will ever abolish the dribble, should it so desire, is to do exactly as it has done this year and declare the dribble abolished. Coaches will then play the new rule, whatever it may be. Few coaches, however, will spend time practicing something which will not be utilized in actual play, or if they do will coach such a change half-heartedly and thus fail to bring out its true value or otherwise.

### The Game Will Be Defensive in Character

By H. G. Olsen

Basketball Coach, Ohio State University  
My opinions regarding the change in basketball rules are not based on

actual experience inasmuch as we have not tried out the new rules under actual game conditions.

I do have the distinct feeling however, from past experience that the effect of the new dribble rule will have some effects which will be detrimental to the game. For instance, one result which I am practically certain will show up is that the game will be a little more defensive in character than it has been heretofore. That will be bad for the game in my opinion for the spectators like to see offense rather than defense.

Another bad effect as I see it would be that the smaller man is not going to have so good a chance in the game of basketball as he had formerly. When you take the dribble away from a man like Miner, Spradling, or Hunt, as well as any number of other men that I could name, you are reducing their efficiency by a good deal. A guard can close in on a man with a good deal more of a sense of security when he knows that he can't suddenly break away and start for the basket on a fast dribble.

I have heard the argument advanced that the additional passing which will be necessary under the new rules will aid the smaller man, but I absolutely cannot see that argument. I think you are paving the way for the bigger, slower man and the result will be slower basketball and less interesting basketball to the spectators. There will be more fancy passing, but less of the drive and zip which has made the game of basketball so popular here in the middle-west. As I see it those two results are two big reasons for my not favoring the change.

True, there may be a favorable result in that stalling is going to be less effective than it was in the past, but here again you are accomplishing that result by taking away from the smaller man, the fast dribble man, the threat which all stalling teams have, namely that when the defense comes out to combat the stalling tactics, they always have to be very careful to make sure that some fast dribbler isn't paired up against a slower guard with the result that the dribbler puts the game on ice by dribbling in for a close shot and two more points.

I feel that stalling tactics might have been combatted by some other means, for instance, by drawing a line across the middle of the court and providing that once a team had advanced the ball past that line they must go on with their offensive work and not pass the ball back into defensive territory again. This is

(Continued on page 44)





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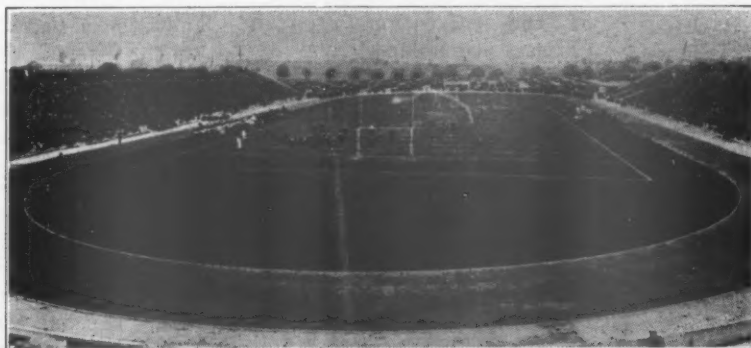
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## Community Recreation

By R. A. Johnston

Athletic Director Public Schools, Fremont, Nebraska

The Program of Community Recreation which Fremont, a city of 12,000 people, has worked out might easily be adapted to communities of other sizes.

The Community Recreation idea had been talked of and discussed in Fremont for many years, but very little had ever been done about it prior to last year. Playground and recreational promoters and experts had made frequent attempts to line up the Chamber of Commerce and various other civic organizations behind an extravagant program, without success. The opinion was held among business men of the city, that it would be inadvisable to spend a great amount of money for standardized playgrounds as designed by National Associations or in the payment of big salaries to professional directors for a year-round program.

It was quite generally conceded, however, that the development of the community recreation or summer sports idea in Fremont was highly to be desired, and with this in mind a plan was worked out.

In order to make it somewhat of a permanent organization a Community Recreation Commission was formed composed of representatives of the various civic clubs of the city, the mayor, city council, park board, chamber of commerce, city schools, women's clubs, Y. M. C. A., newspaper and labor unions. This commission employed the high school coach to act as recreational director during the summer months. They also acted as an advisory body and helped put across a program that would have been impossible single-handed.

The problem of financing the proposition was taken care of by the Park Board and City Council. Every year the City Council sets aside a certain amount of money for park maintenance, band concerts, etc., and a part of this was taken to pay the expenses of the recreation program. The Council considered the cost very moderate. Outside of the director's salary, there were no expenses save for equipment such as playground balls, gloves for catcher, all baseball material, horseshoes, etc., and this was purchased for less than \$200 per year. Much of this could be used again the following year.

Various committees were appointed by the President of the Commission to take charge of the different lines of work. These committees were,

Tennis and Horseshoes, Church Athletics, Buildings and Grounds, School Athletics and Recreation, Girls' Work, Baseball and Basketball. The director found it very profitable to meet with the different committees and draw up a program for that particular part.

The following day's program was worked out by the commission and the director:

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6:00 to 7:45 — Senior League baseball.

7:00 to 9:00—Horseshoes.

Two school grounds in different parts of the city were selected and the director spent alternate mornings at each playground supervising the play of the children. From fifty to seventy-five children were present every morning to take part in the activities. The grounds were already equipped with all kinds of playground apparatus so that a large variety of activities could be kept going at the same time. Playground ball proved to be the most popular game for the boys. Athletic badge contests were held at different times and a large number qualified for badges. At various intervals ice-cream cones were served to all present and more children than usual were always in attendance on those occasions.

A Junior baseball league was formed for boys under sixteen years of age. This league was composed of six teams representing the different churches of the city. Over a hundred boys were signed up to play on these and it was very seldom that a team did not have enough players present. They played three round robins with a series at the end to decide the championship. A local merchant donated a medal to each member of the winning team.

A Senior Twilight league was also formed, composed of the men of the different churches. They played in the evenings, three nights a week. The teams were nearly equal in strength and a very interesting race for leadership lasted until the end of the season. Two rounds of games were played and the winning team was awarded a trophy cup. During the summer, Fremont had twenty baseball teams or approximately three hundred men and boys playing ball regularly. Besides the twelve teams



mentioned, two Elkhorn Valley teams and a City Twilight League of six brought the total number up to twenty.

Without doubt the horseshoe contest attracted more attention than any of the recreational sports of the city. This was probably due to the fact that the men could get together in the evenings and pitch as late as they chose. Well-lighted horseshoe courts were constructed on a vacant lot in the central part of the city and were used to full capacity, sometimes until eleven o'clock. A regular schedule was carried out by the twenty-four teams formed into an industrial league, representing the business houses and the manufacturing concerns of the city. The city doubles and singles championships were thus determined and appropriate prizes were awarded. Saturday of every week was set aside for contests with out-of-town teams. The number of spectators was often quite large.

A local tennis club was organized with about forty members. Three fine clay courts were constructed with finances obtained from dues charged the members. During the past summer five different tournaments were held—a club tournament, a city tournament, northeast Nebraska sectional tournament, a city tournament for Juniors and a city woman's tournament. The recreational director was actively interested in arranging for these tournaments and conducting them.

On the Fourth of July we started the idea of having a sports program of races of all kinds in the morning. This has been very successful and the children begin talking about it almost as soon as the playgrounds are started in the spring. Prizes were donated by different business firms.

The Playground equipment was used by practically every picnic-goer during the summer months. Factories, churches and business houses called on the director for his services during the picnic. It made it very convenient for the program committees to be able to have someone on hand who was always ready to keep the ball moving.

We find the program is not only much worth while from the city's standpoint, but it gives the director a chance to form contacts with the younger folks of the city, which prove very useful in his work as athletic coach in the schools. It also gives year around employment in something a coach is qualified to handle.



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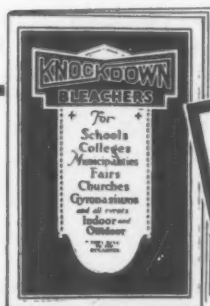
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# A Statistical Study of the Relationship Between Extra Curricula Activities and Scholarship

By Earl J. Miller

Dean of Men, University of California, Los Angeles

University administrative officers are frequently urged to curtail the extra curricula activities of the students. The relationship of extra curricula activities to scholarship has always been a matter of considerable interest, especially to university faculty members, and to the parents of the students. It is also a matter concerning which there has been much random speculation, but very little attempt at scientific investigation. One frequently hears, for example, that the "tail is wagging the dog," or the "side show has swallowed up the circus." It is the firm conviction of many university people that extra curricula activities are, as a general rule, detrimental to the scholarship of the students taking part in them, and that in very many if not in most cases, the effect is serious. If, on the average, extra curricula activities interfere with the best training of the student, such a condition merits serious consideration. It is entirely possible to curtail student activities in a manner which would modify their effects, if the facts justify such procedure. On the other hand, one very frequently finds among university alumni an opinion very favorable to extra curricula activities. They feel that the training they received in college activities proved valuable in enabling them to cope successfully with the work of the world.

In the University of California at Los Angeles, during the year 1925-26, there were 335 men students placed on probation and 217 men students dismissed from the university for deficient scholarship. At the end of each six weeks, an effort is made by the faculty members to interview students who are seriously deficient in scholarship. It is their desire that the number of students placed on probation or dismissed may be reduced, and that higher standards of scholarship may prevail. One purpose of this statistical study has been to furnish certain information in connection with this general problem of deficient students.

This statistical study has the following general characteristics:

1. The study deals with 1,954 men

students registered in the University of California at Los Angeles during the year 1925-26.

2. The grade averages are based upon all grades recorded for men students in the University during the year 1925-26. (Not including summer session.)

3. The final result of the work of the students in every course of instruction is reported to the recorder on the following basis of grades: A, excellent; B, good; C, fair; D, barely passed; E, conditioned; F, failed. The averages are computed on the following basis: The number of units of "A" grade have been multiplied by 3; the number of units of "B" grade have been multiplied by 2; the number of units of "C" grade by 1 and the number of units of grade "E" and "F" (not passing) by —1. In the case of grades of "D," no grade points are given. The grand total of grade points obtained in this manner has been divided by the grand total of units of work attempted. The resulting averages are used as a basis of comparison in this study. On this basis a standing of 3.00 represents a perfect record of "A" grades; a standing of 1.00 represents a "C" average.

4. When the fourth number in the averages was 5 or more, one was added to the third figure; when less than 5 it was dropped.

## Averages

### Group I. All Men Students.

Total number, 1,954.

Average grade, 1.21.

### Group II. Students in Activities.

There were 540 men students who engaged in extra curricula student activities during the past year. The activities included were as follows:

Associated Students Council  
Men's Athletic Board  
Finance Board  
Welfare Board  
Forensics Board  
Dramatics Board  
Publications Board  
Men's University Affairs Committee  
Scholarship Committee  
Y. M. C. A.  
Traditions Committee  
Men's Rally Committee

Publicity Bureau  
Freshman Rally Reserve  
Daily Bruin (Newspaper)  
Greek Play  
Stage Crew  
University Orchestra  
University Pep Band  
Class Officers  
Senior Board of Control  
Men's Vigilante Committee  
Election Committee  
Debating Squad  
Southern Campus (Year Book)  
Press Club Vode  
Men's Glee Club  
Yell Leaders  
Football  
Basketball  
Baseball  
Tennis  
Track  
Cross Country  
Swimming  
Wrestling  
Boxing  
Gym Team

Total number, 540.

Average grade, 1.27.

### Group III. Students not participating in any extra curricula activities.

Total number, 1,414.

Average grade, 1.16.

### Group IV. All men engaged in Intercollegiate Athletics.

Total number, 379.

Average grade, 1.25.

### Group V. All men engaged in Major Intercollegiate Sports (Football, Baseball, Basketball, Track, Tennis).

Total number, 280.

Average grade, 1.22.

### Group VI. All men engaged in Minor Sports (Swimming, Wrestling, Boxing, Cross Country, Gym Team).

Total number, 99.

Average grade, 1.33.

### Group VII. All men students in Activities other than Athletics.

Total number, 161.

Average grade, 1.28.

### Group VIII. All men students engaged in Extra Curricula Activities which, on the average, take more than 100 hours of the student's time in one year. This list includes the following (this classi-



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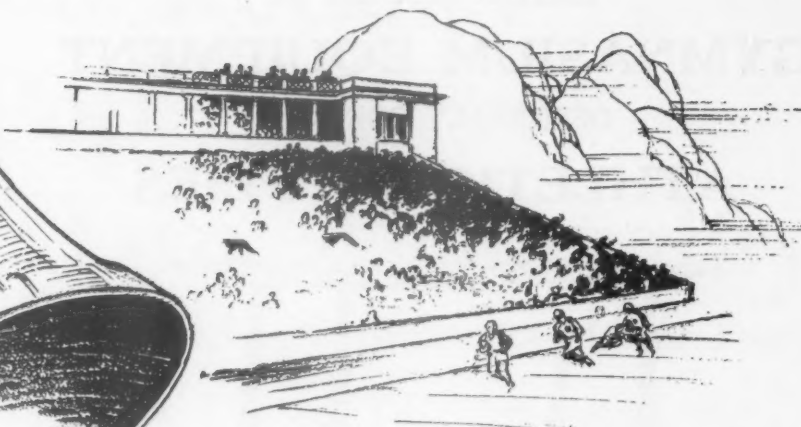
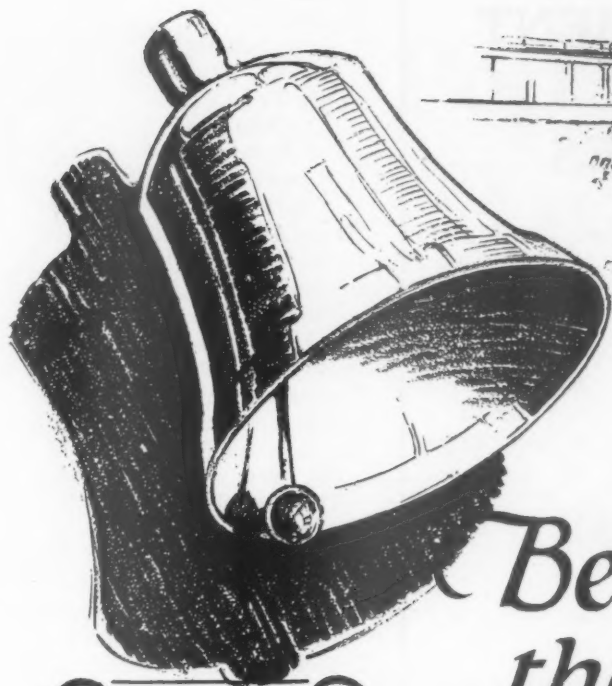
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*fication is based on estimates received from a number of students in each activity):*

Associated Students Council  
Finance Board  
Welfare Board  
Men's University Affairs Committee  
Debating Squad (Varsity)  
Chairman, Men's Rally Committee  
Head Yell Leader  
Director Publicity Bureau  
Chairman, Freshman Rally Reserve  
Press Club Vode (5 members)  
Production Manager Stage Crew  
Chief Electrician Stage Crew  
Men's Glee Club Quartet  
Football  
Basketball  
Tennis  
Gym Team  
Daily Bruin  
Editor  
Managerial Staff  
Circulation Staff  
News Editors  
Feature Staff Editor  
Sport Editors  
Southern Campus  
Editor  
Managerial Staff  
Assistant Editors  
Sport Editor  
Chief Photographer  
Track  
Baseball  
Cross Country  
Wrestling  
Total number, 449.  
Average grade, 1.27.  
(Duplication is involved in this and the following two groups, due to the fact that some students have engaged in more than one activity.)  
*Group IX. All men students engaged in Activities which, on the average, take between 50 and 100 hours of the student's time in one year. This list includes the following:*  
Y. M. C. A.  
Senior and Junior Class Presidents  
Senior Board of Control  
Scholarship Committee Chairman  
Freshman Debating Squad  
Men's Rally Committee  
Freshman Rally Reserve  
Men's Vigilante Committee  
University Orchestra  
University Pep Band  
Daily Bruin  
Feature Staff  
Sport Staff  
Southern Campus  
Department Editor  
Writing Staff  
Sport Staff  
Photography Staff  
Satire Staff  
Greek Play  
Press Club Vode  
Men's Glee Club





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 Boxing

Total number, 232.

Average grade, 1.27.

*Group X. All students engaged in Activities which, on the average, take less than 50 hours of the student's time in one year. This list includes the following:*

Men's Athletic Board  
 Publications Board  
 Dramatics Board  
 Sophomore Class Officers  
 Freshman Class Officers  
 Treasurer, Junior and Senior Class  
 Forensics Board  
 Traditions Committee  
 Election Committee  
 Stage Crew

Total number, 89.

Average grade, 1.23.

*Group XI. Analysis of Students on Probation (placed on probation for deficient scholarship).*

Total number men students on probation for the year 1925-26, 335.

(Note: Part of these students were on probation because of grades made the previous year; however, a check on that point shows that the large majority of them were in the same or similar activities the year before. This is notably true of the athletes.)

Comparison expressed in percentages:

**A. Activity and Non-activity Students.**

- (1) Out of 540 men students in activities, 94, or 17 per cent, were on probation. (Sixty-four out of this 94 were also working their way through college in whole or in part; 38 were working 2 to 4 hours per day, 24 working 4 hours or more.)
- (2) Out of 1,414 men students not in activities, 241, or 18 per cent, were on probation.

**B. Students Working.**

- (1) Out of 606 students working 4 hours or more per day, 88, or 14 per cent, were on probation.
- (2) Out of 742 students working 2 to 4 hours per day, 117, or 15 per cent, were on probation.
- (3) Out of 606 students not working, 130, or 21 per cent, were on probation.

*Group XII. Analysis of students dismissed from the University for deficient scholarship.*

Total number of men students dismissed during the year 1925-26, 217.

Comparison expressed in percentages:

**A. Activity and Non-activity Students.**

- (1) Out of 540 men students en-





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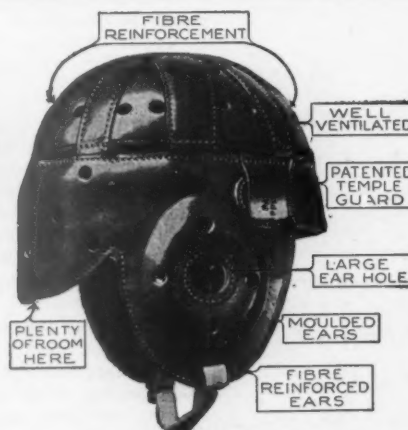
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gaged in activities, 35, or 6 per cent, were dismissed for deficient scholarship. (Out of this 35, 20 were also working their way through school, in whole or in part; 10 were working 2 to 4 hours per day and 10 working 4 hours or more.)

(2) Out of 1,414 students not engaged in activities, 182, or 12 per cent, were dismissed for deficient scholarship.

## B. Students Working.

(1) Out of 606 men students working 4 hours or more per day, 70, or 11 per cent, were dismissed.

(2) Out of 742 men students working 2 to 4 hours per day, 72, or 9 per cent, were dismissed.

(3) Out of 606 men students not working, 75, or 12 per cent, were dismissed.

## Group XIII. Men engaged in three or more Activities.

Total number, 25.

Average grade, 1.44.

Only 2, or 12 per cent, of this group went on probation, compared to the 18 per cent of non-activity students on probation. Only 1, or 4 per cent, of this group was dismissed for deficient scholarship, as compared to 12 per cent of non-activity students.

## Group XIV. Fraternity Men.

Total number, 505.

Average grade, 1.19.

Fraternity men constitute the only group found to fall below the average for all men in the University (1.21). Membership in fraternities or in other social, scientific, honorary or departmental organizations is not classified as an extra curricula activity in this study.

## Group XV. Students working their way through the University.

(Outside work has not been classified in this study as an extra curricula university activity.)

All men students working 2 hours or more daily:

Total number, 1,348.

Average grade, 1.22.

All men students working 4 hours or more daily:

Total number, 606.

Average grade, 1.22.

All men students working 2 to 4 hours daily:

Total number, 742.

Average grade, 1.23.

Students not working:

Total number, 606.

Average grade, 1.20.

## Summary of Results

The result of this study of the year 1925-26 expressed in generalizations based on averages may be summarized as follows:

A. The men students in activities



made slightly better grades than the men students not engaged in activities.

B. The men in athletics made slightly better grades than the men not engaged in athletics. Their average is better than the average of all men in school and better than the average of non-activity students.

C. Men students in those activities which took the most time, made slightly better grades than students in activities which took less time.

D. The students in activities ranked considerably above the non-activity students in the analysis of students dismissed for deficient scholarship. Only 6% of men students in activities were dismissed for deficient scholarship in comparison to 12% of non-activity students.

E. Students working their way through school made slightly better grades than students not working.

F. The complaint that a very few men dominated activities and thereby ruined their scholarship did not hold true. The twenty-five men in three or more activities made an average grade of 1.44 which is the highest average found in this study.

G. The average grade of fraternity men was very slightly below the average grade of all men in school.

#### Discussion

It is important to guard against drawing unwarranted conclusions from the figures herein compiled. These figures are for one year only. The writer expects to continue the study in subsequent years, until a broader basis for conclusions is obtained. The difference in the grades of the various groups studied is slight, and might fluctuate from year to year.

It is also important to remember that averages cover up many extreme and exceptional cases. These exceptional cases appear both among activity and non-activity students. Although the average grade for activity students is slightly higher than for non-activity students, it may still be important that we strive to remedy those exceptional cases, in which extra curricula activities seem to have caused serious deficiency in scholarship.

One criticism which has been advanced against these statistics and against any conclusions which might be drawn therefrom is to the effect that students in activities are favored by faculty members in grading. The statement more frequently heard is that faculty members "have it in for students in activities" and do not give them a fair deal. It is certain that as a general rule, both of these statements are without foundation in facts. Occasionally a faculty member is will-

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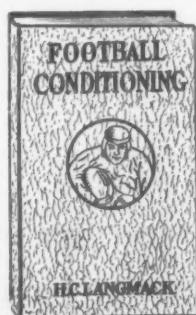
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ing to accord the activity student a brief postponement of work, but requires the full measure of work to be done in the end, in order to attain a grade. Moreover, it is quite certain that if one should ask the average faculty member to name the students in his classes who are engaged in activities, he would not be able to name five per cent of them.

It has been suggested that the best students go into activities; that they make their high grades in spite of their activities; and that they would have made higher grades if they had not been in activities. There does not seem to be sufficient evidence to justify such generalizations. The great majority of men in activities are in athletics (379 as against 161 in other activities). It is not the conclusion of those most closely associated with athletics, that we should be justified in assuming that the men who are the best students (judged by past records, or natural ability, or academic interest), are the ones who take up athletics. The assumption has almost always been the opposite, though it has probably not been based upon any scientific data. The conclusion of the writer based on personal observation and the opinions of others in a position to observe, is that there is reason to believe that the athletes get better grades, on the average, than they would if they should drop out of athletics. Students in athletics must meet certain scholarship standards in order to be eligible. The result is that great pressure is exerted upon them to keep up in their studies. This pressure comes primarily from their own keen loyalty to their University and desire to participate in intercollegiate sports. It comes also from continuous checking and urging from the coach, whose influence over the student is very great. It comes also from the students who through a general scholarship committee, and through fraternity committees, follow the records of athletes and urge them to keep well out of danger scholastically. This system has apparently worked better than any system of checking and urging which the faculty has been able to devise for deficient students. Students in athletics are, on the average, in excellent physical condition which is also conducive to efficient intellectual work, and it is possible that the students who participate in activities in the University, develop a keener sense of interest in and loyalty to the University in all its parts and that they are, on the average, better students as a result.

In the case of students in activities other than athletics, the same general reasons for their high average grades

are to be found. They are required by the rules of the Associated Students of the University of California to meet a higher eligibility requirement than are the athletes. The same forces of loyalty and pressure from the student body are, therefore, operating to cause them to keep up in their studies. The rule adopted by the students themselves, under Student Self Government, states that any student on probation, not receiving a "C" average in the mid-term reports, must drop out of all activities. (Athletes are governed by the rules of the conference in which they play.)

Another question which is frequently raised may be stated as follows: "Do students in activities seek the snap course"? Here apparently, exceptional cases have received much attention and have led to false conclusions. There are a few students in the University who seek easy courses. They are found among the non-activity students as well as the activity students. That there is a larger per cent of them among activity students than among non-activity students, is not apparent. The writer after a study of this point has concluded that the activity students and non-activity students choose their courses in much the same manner and for the same reasons, and that the significance of the grade averages herein stated is not modified by any special tendency of activity students to seek easy courses.

This discussion, to be complete, must also consider the benefits derived by the student from participation in activities. The amount of benefit derived varies with the nature of the activity. In the case of athletes among the chief benefits derived are the following: (a) the physical development; (b) the discipline of severe drills and training rules; (c) the development of the altruistic and co-operative spirit which sacrifices individual grandstand performance for team play and places university above self; (d) the development of the habit of perseverance which enables a man to continue to do his best in the face of any odds against him; (e) the actual mental training received from the study of athletic principles, signals, strategy and plays; (f) the tendency toward the formation of clean habits demanded by severe training; (g) self control; (h) rapidity of thought; and (i) good sportsmanship.

One student activity, the extent of which is not generally appreciated, consists of editing, publishing and managing a daily newspaper, which necessitates buying materials; letting contracts; soliciting advertising; writ-





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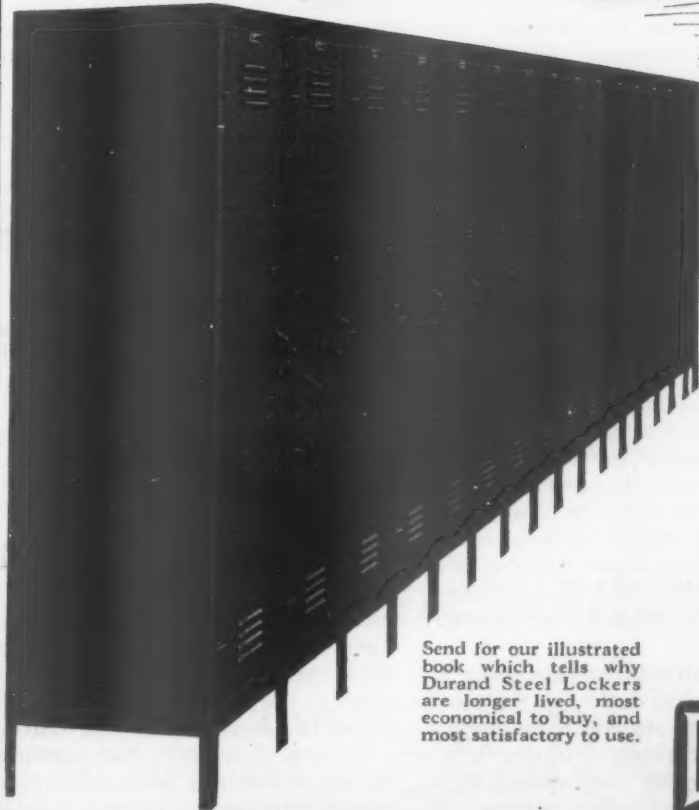
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ing of editorials; summing up important items of state, national and international news; extensive practice in English composition; and the excellent discipline of working under the pressure of an exacting schedule. The training received in the publication of the University year book is similar in many respects to that received on the newspaper. In each case there are too many activities involved to enumerate here.

The student participating in debating and oratorical contests, profits in many ways. He learns to be at ease before an audience. He develops the ability to speak fluently, forcefully and persuasively. He learns to think logically and present arguments in a coherent and logical manner. He does a great deal of studying on the subject of his debate or oration.

Some of the most valuable training received from activities comes to those students who hold offices in our system of Student Self Government. In this system there are the Student Council, which is the legislative body; the president and vice-president, who perform executive functions; the University Affairs Committee which performs judicial functions; the Finance Board which handles a business involving the expenditure of \$150,000 in a year and the careful preparation of twenty budgets; the Welfare Board, responsible for the proper respect for University reputation and ideals by all University organizations and at all University functions; the Dramatics Board, which supervises the presentation of dramatic productions; the Scholarship Committee, which enforces eligibility requirements; the Men's Athletic Board, and many more. These activities if analyzed, will be found to offer much valuable training to students, some of which is similar to actual class room work, and much of which is similar to actual work to be done later in life. Throughout these various activities there is the necessity of organization. This results in placing many students in positions of responsibility and leadership, where they have direct charge over others. The training received is a direct preparation for similar positions of management, supervision and responsibility in later life. Many very immature and irresponsible students develop into more capable, resourceful and responsible leaders through their participation in Student Self Government.

It is not desirable, at this point, to attempt a complete outline of the benefits received by a student from participation in the various activities which are the subject of this study. The few examples cited suffice to show that

the benefits are substantial and should be seriously considered. One of the criticisms most commonly directed against universities is that they turn out visionary, impracticable students, unfitted, rather than fitted to take up the duties of the working world successfully. If there is any such tendency, the practical training received by students in activities furnishes one counteracting force.

The university deals with a heterogeneous mass of students, the product of heterogeneous conditions of past training, natural ability, home life, and finances. Under such conditions it would be impossible to install a course of study so severe that the majority of students would have no leisure time. Such a course would not be desirable if it were possible. There must be some leisure time for all students, and therefore, much leisure time for many students, so far as the university class room work is concerned. When one realizes that great numbers of students spend from three hundred to eight hundred hours a year in working their way through school, or in extra curricula activities, and that these students, on the average, make better grades than the students with no extra work or activities, one rightly raises the question, how do the others spend their leisure time? Some spend it in profitable ways, but anyone closely in touch with the life of men students, will consider among the benefits of extra curricula activities, the fact that by engaging in them the student has frequently been saved from spending time in other pursuits detrimental to body, character and future prospects.

Although the material herein presented does not furnish a sufficiently broad basis for many conclusions, the results obtained have all been favorable to extra curricula activities. They indicate that the students engaged in activities make slightly better grades than non-activity students and at the same time derive substantial benefits from their extra curricula work. They do not indicate that a policy of curtailing student activities should be adopted. It seems probable that some participation in extra curricula activities on the part of most students is desirable.

### The New Basketball Rules

(Continued from page 30)

merely a suggestion which I feel might have accomplished the same result with the regard to stalling, without having the detrimental effects that I feel the new dribble rule will have.

Perhaps I am all wrong about this, but at any rate, I have given you my honest impressions as they are today.



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# The Making of a Champion

By H. W. Hargis

There is an old saying, "Poets are born, not made." This to a certain extent holds true of champion track athletes. It must be that he who writes good poetry has inherited tendency just as every champion in track athletics has some natural ability without which he never could succeed. An athlete as well as a poet becomes better with inspiration, experience and training.

The problem of the modern instructor of athletics is to learn the tendencies of the good athlete and direct him in his proper events. A few champions have been discovered by accident, but most of them have succeeded only after long and patient effort on the part of both pupil and teacher. More athletes have shown champion ability during the past few years than through any other period.

There are two main reasons for this unusual improvement. First, the removal of mental limitations. Some may call it the psychology of determination, that is, the desire to outdo what has been done before. Second, better training facilities and instruction. Individuals in athletics, as men in any competition are inclined to do just enough to succeed. More and better athletes are performing; and consequently the competition is greater. The world adores a winner and in the determination to win, old marks of time and distance are forgotten and the mental limitations are removed. Athletes last year broke records which have withstood the assault for years.

Over a year ago, a fine athlete from Finland visited the United States. It was announced that he could run the mile in four minutes and eleven seconds. Many were skeptical of this performance, but in an event held in this country, Paavo Nurmi broke every existing record from two to five miles. The athletes of this country both saw and were convinced that it was possible to run faster. The result is that there is a great increase in the number of good distance runners. Before this generation of athletes is through, they will be equalling or excelling the mark set by Nurmi.

Fifteen years ago, eleven feet six inches was considered excellent height in the pole vault. One day Robert Gardner of Yale vaulted over thirteen feet and in the past ten years only a few men have bettered this record. Last winter, Charles Hoff of Norway came to America. It was reported that he had vaulted nearly fourteen

feet. In every performance in this country he broke records. American athletes again saw and believed. In the first out-door track meet last year, four men cleared the bar at thirteen feet in qualifying for this event. Hoff has greatly stimulated interest in pole vaulting in this country. In practically every yard you see school boys vaulting. Charles Hoff must go higher—young America is going up. In a few years thirteen feet six inches will only place a man for competition.

The second reason for the record breaking performances of the past years is better instruction and direction. This immediately raises the question of form and style. Through careful study and observation new form and better style have been developed. It is interesting to note that more records have been established in the so-called form events, that is, the hurdles, high jump, pole vault, broad jump, discus, javelin and hammer throw. In a form event the exercise is complex and the movement is continually changing. Coaches have diagnosed the movements and combined the best form from the different styles of play to suit the mechanical advantages of the individual. Running is a simple exercise and the sprinting records have been most difficult to break. The marks made in the 100 and 440 have stood for nearly a score of years, although some advance has been made in the start and in the finish. With this improvement three sprinters last year established unofficial records in the 100 and 220 yard dashes. It is to be expected that new official records will be established before the present track season closes.

The use of photography has greatly aided coaches in perfecting better form. The motion picture has been especially helpful. This help has come mainly through diagnosis and has enabled coaches to work out new and better methods. In fact, many coaches are even trying to teach by this method. I believe that it is a poor method of teaching. Diagnosis destroys or prevents coordination. Coaches too often emphasize what is wrong and what not to do, rather than eliminate the fault by laying stress on what to do. The athlete should be taught, while performing in competition, never to center his thought on any single part of the exercise, but rather to visualize the perfect execution, and concentrate on effort for height or distance. This will develop confidence, an essential to success.

This is clearly illustrated by those who play golf. If in driving you center your whole attention on hitting the ball, a long straight drive is the usual reward. On the other hand, if you think of any one part of the exercise a poor drive is usually the result.

Champions are not given to any particular time or place. They are about us everywhere. As Addison has said, "There lies in every stone a beautiful statue. Only the skill of the sculptor can bring it forth." In the final analysis in developing champions, the coaches must be the sculptors.

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL, published monthly except July and August at Chicago, for April 1, 1927.**

State of Illinois, } ss.  
County of Cook, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John L. Griffith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Owner of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and address of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Chicago.  
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Managing Editor, JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Chicago.  
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2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)  
JOHN L. GRIFFITH.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

(Signed) JOHN L. GRIFFITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March 1927.

(Seal) ROY C. CLARK.  
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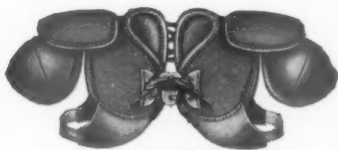


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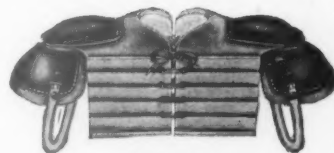


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